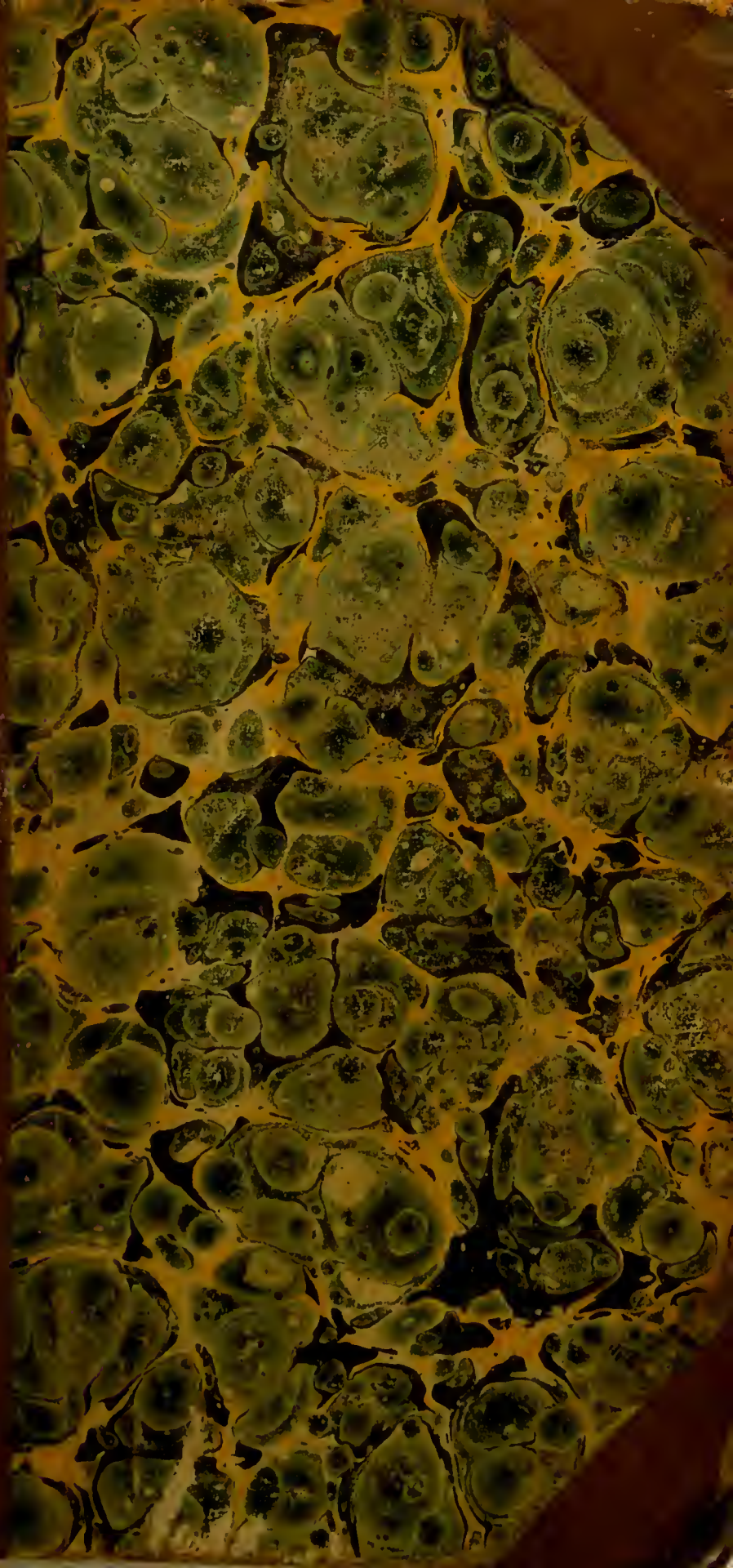


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# REPORTS

ON THE

## DISEASES IN LONDON,

PARTICULARLY

DURING THE YEARS

1796, 97, 98, 99, and 1800.

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By ROBERT WILLAN, *M.D. F.A.S.*

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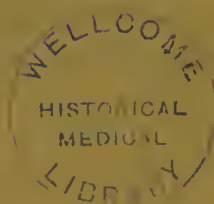
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## P R E F A C E.

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**A** Part of the following Reports was inserted in the Monthly Magazine for the years 1796, 1797, and in the Medical and Physical Journal for 1799. Many of the readers of those periodical works having honoured with particular notice the statements respecting Chronic Diseases, as well as Epidemics, it was proposed to me that the monthly accounts of them should be revised, and republished separately, with any additional observations which might occur.

With this proposition I have complied, finding myself unable, through a variety of engagements, to accomplish another object which has been urged as a desirable one ; — to give, under some proper arrangement, an accurate history of the disorders prevalent in or near London, from actual observation, without any bias from the consideration of diseases of other climates, and without a constant reference to the congeries of symptoms detailed by systematic writers.



In the present work, not only the accounts of diseases for 1796, 1797, and 1799, are amplified, but Reports, entirely new, with various collateral observations, are added for the year 1798; also for 1800, a year remarkable for its temperature, and for an unusual series of complaints. Any irregularities\* which appear in the lists of diseases will, I hope, be excused, a nice arrangement of them not having been the primary object. The generic distinctions and varieties must be principally referred to the nosology of Sauvages. In forming the three classes of Acute, Chronic, and Periodical Diseases, the usual plan of nosologists has not been observed. All the writers on this subject, influenced, perhaps, by the opinion of Sydenham,† have not only included Intermittents under the denomination of Fever, but considered one of their paroxysms as an epitome of Fevers in general, the different forms of which are said to consist merely of a repetition

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\* The same generic titles are found sometimes among the Chronic, sometimes among Acute Diseases, according to the state of the symptoms.

† Sect. i. cap. 1, &c.

of such paroxysms more or less distinctly marked, with longer or shorter intervals.\* Those, however, who take the trouble to compare minutely the symptoms of an Ague, and of a malignant Fever from contagion, will find that the primary appearances, the course, and crisis, of the two diseases are as different as their exciting causes; and that no more analogy subsists between them than between the Small-pox, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and internal Inflammation. I have, from close attention, been so much impressed with the difference, as to think that Intermittents should be wholly disjoined from every disorder propagated by infection, and arranged in a separate class. With respect to the classes under which the diseases are put down in the following pages, it may be observed, that,

1st, ACUTE DISEASES are attended with disturbance of the bodily functions,

\* “ From all this, a presumption arises that  
 “ every Fever consists of repeated paroxysms, and  
 “ differs from others only in the circumstances,  
 “ and repetition of the paroxysms; and, there-  
 “ fore, that it was allowable in us to take the  
 “ paroxysm of a pure Intermittent as an example  
 “ and model of the whole.” Dr. Cullen’s First  
 Lines, cap. i. §. 31.

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so violent and general, that, unless they terminate favourably, or change their form, they must prove fatal within a short compass of time. The symptoms characterizing an acute disease at its commencement, and which have little remission during its course, are, sudden and considerable loss of strength, pain in the loins, aching of the limbs, total incapacity of attention or exertion of mind, heat of the skin, thirst, a frequent pulse, and furred tongue. These general symptoms, differently proportioned and variously modified, according to the strength, depression, or irregularity, of the pulse, the state of mind, and appearances of the tongue, form the subdivisions, and generic distinctions of febrile complaints.

2. CHRONIC DISEASES are of long duration, and mostly consist of uneasiness in some part or organ, and of impediments to the performance of its functions. They are usually attended with general debility, but not with violent disorder of the constitution.

3. PERIODICAL DISEASES are characterized by a return, at stated intervals, of pain and general disorder, or fits of shivering, followed by heat of the skin, and perspiration, the whole being comprised in less than twenty-four hours. During the intervals,

intervals, however, the patient is not in a state of health, but has a fallow complexion, and is affected with languor, debility, loss of appetite, &c.

Most of the plans of nosology are exceptionable, as being formed on hypothetical principles, rather than a strict analogy between the diseases put in the same order.\* It is not my present view to multiply objections, nor to enlarge on this subject; I shall only observe that the disease, to which the denomination of Synochus is hereafter applied, has some affinity with the Synochus of the antients. This term is not employed by Dr. Cullen in its original sense, but to express the combination† of an inflammatory with a contagious Fever. The practitioners of North Britain hastily exclude from nosology, and seem to deny, the existence of a complaint‡ (See page 25) with

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\* Thus Dr. Cullen has arranged as genera, under the order SPASMI, Diarrhœa, Diabetes, Tetanus, Epilepsy, Chorea, Palpitatio, Hooping Cough, Colic, and Hydrophobia.

† This often occurs incidentally; (See below, page 258;) but does not constitute an essential disease.

‡ See Cullen's First Lines, §. 72.

which



which their station does not lead them to be acquainted.

Erysipelas is usually ranked among the Exanthemata, though having little affinity with the other diseases arranged under the same order. The form of it entitled Erysipelas phlegmonodes (See page 37) does not seem communicable by contagion: however, when the fluid contained in its vesicles is inoculated into the arm, it excites a diffuse inflammation and swelling, with a slight degree of fever. The œdematic, or gangrenous forms of Erysipelas may be combined with malignant Fever, and thus communicated from one person to another. Instances of this have occurred frequently in Hospitals, the complicated disease spreading through a whole ward.\* It is singular that the Fever likewise unites itself with other complaints, and is propagated by infection under a double form. I may mention, as an instance, the combination of an ulcerated Sore-throat with malignant Fever. To this combination alone, which often occurs, and is very

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\* See Dr. Wells's Observations on Erysipelas, in the Transactions Medical and Chirurgical, vol. ii. page 213.

contagious,



contagious, the title of *Angina maligna* would have been most properly applied. Medical writers, by not distinguishing it from the *Scarlatina anginosa*, have been led into obscurity, and made a foundation for some needless controversies. I may here also refer to the observations made, page 321, on the complication of puerperal and malignant Fever, which has some analogy with the cases above stated.

The term *Hæctica* is used below in the signification given to it by the Greek physicians;\* among whom it was not considered merely as a secondary complaint, depending on internal suppuration, or any local defect, but as arising from a failure of strength in old age, from an exhausted state of constitution, occasioned by fatigue, long fasting, anxiety, or loss of sleep; and sometimes as a sequel of *Causos* or other Fevers. They remark farther, that the *Hæctica* often appears at first like an *Ephemera*, that it is always aggravated after food, that its duration is indefinite,

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\* Galen. *Meth. Med.* 10. — *De Marasmo*, & *De Diff. Puls.* cap. 10. — Alexander Trallian, lib. xii. cap. 4. — Paulus Ægin. *De Re Medica*, lib. ii. cap. 32. Actuarius particularly distinguishes the secondary species of *Hæctic*, connected with internal inflammation, suppuration, and scirrhus. *Med. lib. ii. cap. 1.*

and

and that it often terminates in a marasmus. All the species of Hætic are characterized by the recurrence every twenty-four hours, or sometimes every twelve hours, of heat of the skin, after slight chilliness, with a circumscribed flush of the cheeks, an increased velocity of the pulse, and violent perspirations towards morning. In infancy, childhood, youth, and old age, (See page 19,) Hætic takes place, without any local affection, from changes in the constitution, connected with the different stages of human life. A similar state of disorder is often produced in persons of the middle age, when the constitutional vigour first appears to decline, not resisting as usual the operation of cold, fatigue, and other occasional causes. This state is mostly accompanied with aphthous ulcerations of the tongue and fauces, and a large secretion of frothy phlegm. Under this head also must be ranked the Febris aphthosa, or Hætica aphthosa, often put down in the succeeding lists. It commences with violent and repeated shiverings, succeeded by flushes of heat; with pains of the head, neck, and limbs; roughness of the throat; a dark redness and enlargement of the papillæ of the tongue; likewise an enlargement of the  
veins

veins of the uvula, tonsils, &c. The formation of aphthæ is immediately followed by a dryness of the tongue, clamminess of the mouth, nausea, hiccough, heat in the stomach, which is increased by medicines, wine, or food taken warm. A Diarrhœa supervenes, in which the stools are of a dark-brown colour, and often streaked with blood. The urine is at first clear, but has afterwards a curdly pink sediment, as in other hectic cases. There is usually pain and deafness in one ear, with great pain and tenderness in the soles of the feet. A circumscribed redness appears on the cheeks towards evening, attended with a quick pulse, heat of the skin, slight delirium, and restlessness. During the day the patient is languid, and heavy, sometimes thirsty, with but little appetite. After the tongue, fauces, &c. have been healed, the Aphthous ulcerations return again, with internal heat, general uneasiness, and the same train of symptoms as at first. By frequent relapses of this kind, the patient is often reduced to an extreme degree of debility, and emaciation; and the whole duration of the complaint is from five to twelve weeks. The cases of Hectic, put down in the last report for the year 1800, were mostly of the kind here described. An  
account

account of this complaint was, by mistake, omitted in its proper place.

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In the lists of diseases prefixed to the Reports, two-thirds of the cases occurred among the lower classes of people, mostly patients of the Public Dispensary, near Temple-Bar: the remaining third was the result of private practice in the upper ranks of society. The increased number of cases put down for the last two years must be in a great measure referred to the flourishing state of the Dispensary, by means of which the medical attendants became more fully acquainted with the diseases of the district; a district extending, from Smithfield and St. Paul's, to St. Martin's Lane and Tottenham-Court-Road.

A comparative view of the Bills of Mortality, at different periods, and a diary of the weather, are given at the end of the book, as necessary appendages to a work of this kind. The meteorological journal, taken from the Philosophical Transactions, was kept at the apartments of the Royal Society. It is to be noticed, that the quicksilver in the basin of the barometer is 81 feet above the level of low water spring-tides at Somerset-House.

ACCOUNT

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# A C C O U N T

OF

## Diseases in London.

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### STATE of DISEASES in LONDON

*On the 20th of March, 1796.*

**D**URING the winter of 1795-6, the wind being mostly in the west and south-west quarters, no frost took place till the latter end of February. But, notwithstanding the mild, warm, and often damp weather, so favourable, in general, to the production of putrid diseases, the number of infectious fevers, throughout London, was remarkably small. Intermittents, particularly Quartans and Quotidians,  
B were,



were, however, more frequent than usual, and very obstinate. The paroxysms, after having ceased for two or three weeks, recurred, in many instances, from exposure to cold: and a perfect cure was not accomplished till the middle of March.

The Scarlet Fever, with an ulcerated Sore-throat, had prevailed every autumn from the year 1785 to 1794, and proved extremely fatal. This complaint began to decline in 1795; and is at present only sporadic. Since Christmas last, the Measles and Small-pox have been extensively diffused; the former disease being, for the most part, mild in its symptoms, and favourable in its terminations; the latter often confluent and fatal, especially to children.

There was also among infants and children, during the month of January, an epidemic Catarrh, attended with a watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils, a frequent though slight cough, a shortness of breath, or rather, panting, a flushing of the cheeks, great languor, with disposition to sleep, and a quick, small, irregular pulse. These symptoms were alleviated by the use of emetics, blisters, and antimonials in small doses: and the complaint terminated in about eight days. It was succeeded,

ceeded, in February, by the Hooping Cough, which commenced with a febrile stage, and proceeded with such severe paroxysms of the cough, that many delicate children sunk under them, being wholly exhausted by the violent and repeated exertions. In some cases, this disorder was instantly superseded by the appearance of the Small-pox, after the decline of which, the cough returned with the same violence as at first. Three patients who seemed nearly spent by the frequent repetition of the paroxysms, the eyes becoming dull and glossy, the cheeks livid and bloated, the breathing laborious, the pulse weak and fluttering, were, nevertheless, recovered by the application of leeches to the chest, blisters, pediluvium, and very small doses of Dover's powder given every four hours.

Adults were, about the same time, affected with inflammatory Sore-throats, Coughs, and Catarrhal Fevers. In several patients, most of them females, a hard, sounding cough was, after some days, followed by an expectoration of thick, fetid, greenish matter, intermixed with a large quantity of clear, viscid mucus. Along with this, other symptoms appeared, which seemed to indicate the approach of Phthisis pulmonalis, as diarrhœa, hectic fever,

night sweats, and emaciation. The complaint was much aggravated during the frost, which began in the last week of February, and terminated on the 11th of March. It was not at all alleviated by blood-letting employed at an early period of the cough. The most effectual remedies appeared to be, cupping between the shoulders, blisters applied to the sternum and scrobiculus cordis, pediluvium, antimonials occasionally, nitre, and demulcent drinks. Under this treatment, added to a light cooling diet, all the above patients were restored to health before the 20th of March. The disorder had not therefore, in any case, produced ulcerations in the lungs : and the expectorated fluid, so alarming in its appearance, was perhaps only composed of a puriform secretion, and an increased discharge of mucus, circumstances usual in other membranous inflammations. It is worthy of remark, that, by such a state of the inner surface of the lungs, the constitution is affected nearly in the same manner as when they are ulcerated ; on which account, the diagnosis of pulmonary Consumption must often be rendered obscure and difficult.

The treatment, employed in the above cases, proved likewise successful in two cases of  
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Peripneumony, where bleeding from the arm had been disadvantageous.

Between the 1st of January and the 20th of March, many cases occurred of the complaint, described by Dr. Huxham under the title of "Slow nervous Fever."\* This disease does not arise from contagion; nor seems to become infectious in its course. The exciting causes of it are fatigue, watching, anxiety, and poor diet. Its progress is slow and insidious; so that the first accession can seldom be marked: neither has it any certain termination or crisis, but assumes, at its conclusion, a hectic form, which continues some weeks before the patient's strength and health can be fully reinstated. In these respects, it differs from fevers produced by contagion; and also in another particular, that the tongue usually remains moist, through its whole course. Aphthous ulcerations in the fauces are common to both diseases.

One case of this fever terminated about the 20th day by a profuse hæmorrhagy from the bowels, which proved fatal within twelve

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\* Essay on Fevers, chap. vii. See Langrish on Fevers, chap. 10, 11, 12.

hours. The patient was an unmarried and disappointed lady, 35 years of age.

The other acute complaints, that remain to be noticed, took place chiefly during the frost in February and March ; and consisted of a few cases of Rheumatism, Sore-throats of the species termed by medical writers erysipelatous, phlegmonic Erysipelas of the face, febrile Nettle-rash, Inflammation of the bowels, and peritoneal Inflammation.

Respecting chronic diseases, some observations will be made in future Numbers ; the only cases, connected with the present season of the year, are eruptions on the skin.\* These have principally been the Itch ; the Prurigo, or an universal itching of the skin without pustules ; the papulous eruptions termed by the ancients, Lichen ; the Dry or Scaly Tetter ; the Impetigo, or Humid Tetter ; and Herpes labialis. The last is an eruption of inflamed, watery pustules about the mouth, which is sometimes produced by cold, and seems idiopathic ; but it often oc-

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\* But few remarks will be made on this subject, as I am at present engaged in a separate treatise on Cutaneous Diseases, two orders of which, elucidated with coloured engravings, are already published.



curs as a secondary complaint, affording a sudden crisis of pneumonic inflammation, and other internal disorders.

I subjoin the number of deaths stated in the London Bills of Mortality, between the 22d of December, 1795, and the 22d of March, 1796.

Abscess . . . . .	5	Jaw locked . . . . .	1
Abortive . . . . .	26	Inflammation . . . . .	73
Aged . . . . .	204	Lethargy . . . . .	3
Ague . . . . .	2	Lunatic . . . . .	22
Apoplexy . . . . .	29	Measles . . . . .	73
Asthma . . . . .	69	Mortification . . . . .	40
Bleeding . . . . .	6	Palsy . . . . .	14
Bed-ridden . . . . .	1	Pleurisy . . . . .	4
Brain Fever . . . . .	2	Rupture . . . . .	5
Chicken-pox . . . . .	1	Rheumatism . . . . .	2
Child-bed . . . . .	35	Scurvy . . . . .	2
Cold . . . . .	5	Small-pox . . . . .	574
Colic . . . . .	1	Sores . . . . .	1
Consumption . . . . .	1031	Sore-throat . . . . .	5
Convulsions . . . . .	871	Spitting of blood . . . . .	1
Croup . . . . .	3	Still-born . . . . .	165
Dropfy . . . . .	173	Stone . . . . .	4
Dropfy on the brain, . . . . .	2	Stoppage of the sto-	
Fever . . . . .	338	mach . . . . .	2
French Pox . . . . .	11	Strangury . . . . .	1
Gout . . . . .	22	Suddenly . . . . .	29
Gravel . . . . .	5	Teeth . . . . .	100
Grief . . . . .	1	Thrush . . . . .	15
Hooping Cough . . . . .	95	Water in the head . . . . .	23
Jaundice . . . . .	15	Worms . . . . .	3

It appears, that, of 4115 persons, 1436 died under two years of age; 275 between seventy and ninety; and 13 between ninety and one hundred.

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.*

INSTEAD of mentioning in a cursory manner the series of diseases which prevailed during the last month, I think it will be both correct and useful to present a tabular view of all the cases immediately under my own notice: by that means, the proportion of acute to chronic complaints, and of the former to each other, will at once appear. Such a list, being made on a tolerably extensive scale, may serve as a specimen of general practice. In order to have a more complete and accurate account of the prevailing diseases, it would be necessary that the practitioners, who superintend the numerous medical institutions in this metropolis, should publish monthly or quarterly the result of their experience, which would be particularly valuable, since their observations must be  
made

made among the class of people most exposed to the vicissitudes of the seasons, and to other causes of disease.

In the subsequent table, the disorders of infants under two years of age are put down separately.

#### ACUTE DISEASES.

Catarrh . . . . .	16
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . .	4
Apthous Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Hæmoptoë, or Spitting of blood, .	4
Ophthalmia . . . . .	1
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	6
Gout . . . . .	1
Contagious, malignant Fever .	11
Slow Fever . . . . .	4
Small-pox . . . . .	5
Measles . . . . .	3

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

* Asthenia . . . . .	15
Hysteria . . . . .	1
Chorea (St. Vitus's Dance) . .	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	2

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\* Sauvages's Nosology, cl. vi. ord. 4. g. 21.

Hydrocephalus . . . . .	1
Cough, and Chronic Dyspnœa .	43
Pulmonary Consumption . . . .	11
Dyspepsia or Indigestion . . . .	11
Jaundice . . . . .	1
*Gastrodynia biliosa . . . . .	2
†Enterodynia . . . . .	10
Obstipatio . . . . .	2
Diarrhœa . . . . .	6
Tape Worm . . . . .	1
Abortion . . . . .	1
Anasarca . . . . .	5
Encysted Dropsy . . . . .	1
Chlorosis . . . . .	6
Fluor albus . . . . .	5
Gravel and Dysfury . . . . .	4
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	12
Sciatica . . . . .	3
Rheumatic Tooth-ache . . . . .	4
Paralysis . . . . .	2
Scrophula . . . . .	6
Lichen . . . . .	2
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	8
Purpura, or Landscurvey . . . .	3
Dry or Scaly Tetter . . . . .	5

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\* Sauvages's Nosology, cl. vii. ord. 4. g. 20.

† Ditto . . . . cl. vii, ord. 4. g. 21.

Impetigo or Humid Tetter . . .	1
Shingles . . . . .	1

### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian . . . . .	4
Quotidian . . . . .	1
Heſtica ſenilis . . . . .	2
Heſtica adoleſcentium . . . . .	3
Hemicranium, or periodical Head-aché . . . . .	1

### DISEASES OF INFANTS.

Hooping Cough . . . . .	5
Catarrhal Fever . . . . .	8
Meafles . . . . .	6
Small-pox . . . . .	4
Thruſh . . . . .	2
Cruſta lactea . . . . .	1
Scald-head . . . . .	4
Papulouſ eruptions . . . . .	6
Tabes meſenterica . . . . .	3
Prolapſus ani . . . . .	1
Worms . . . . .	4
Convulſions . . . . .	3

The apthous Sore-throat, mentioned in the above liſt of acute diſeaſes, was attended with an elongation of the uvula and velum



pendulum palati, with a quick, weak pulse, great languor and debility, and numerous small ulcerations on the tongue, fauces, and inside of the cheeks. This complaint has occurred frequently since the abatement of the Scarlatina anginosa: it appears to be infectious, but has not in any instance proved dangerous.

Two of the cases of Hæmoptœ, in which blood-letting, cupping, blisters, &c. were timely employed, terminated without producing any confirmed ulcerations of the lungs; although they were, for more than a fortnight, attended with a hard cough, thick, fetid expectoration, hectic fever, and diarrhœa.

Of the contagious Fevers, only one terminated fatally. The patient was a girl, fourteen years of age; she took the fever from her brother, and died at the end of the first week, in consequence of a violent hæmorrhagy from the nose. A young man of seventeen had two or three returns of a similar hæmorrhagy, within the first ten days of the fever; but is at present recovering. Seven, out of the eleven cases of this disease, were in one family. The infection seemed to arise from an infant who died about the sixth day  
of

of the confluent Small-pox, attended with an eruption of purple spots, and a hæmorrhagy.\* Every individual of the family was taken ill of the fever on the seventh night after the death of the child. An antimonial emetic was immediately given to each of them, and a dose of calomel the next morning. In the children, and servants, the fever was brought to a crisis on the fourth day. The father and mother, who had aphthous ulcerations in the fauces, began to recover on the fourteenth day of the disease.

The Measles were, in general, much more severe last month than in January and February. They were succeeded, in children, by obstinate coughs, and difficulty of breathing, with febrile symptoms long continued; by glandular swellings, and eruptions of painful inflamed pustules, some of them being nearly as large as boils.

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\* It was probably incorrect to refer the disease thus produced to the head of Contagious, malignant Fever. I have since repeatedly seen a febrile complaint, attended with aphthæ, originate from intercourse with patients labouring under the purple Small-pox, and from exposure to other putrescent effluvia,

The cases of Pulmonary Consumption were not recent cases: that disease is, at some seasons, much aggravated, particularly when the wind blows from the east or north-east quarters, as during the last month. The cough, fever, and difficulty of breathing, increase, and are attended with violent pain or stitches in the side, with profuse night-sweats, and diarrhoea. These symptoms being occasionally palliated by medicines and regimen, persons in low life struggle with the disorder amid their occupations, and prolong a miserable existence for several years.

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.*

**I** SHALL continue to exhibit a monthly list of the diseases presented to my observation, under nearly the same arrangement as in the report for the last month. This plan seems likely to afford some satisfactory information respecting the predominant complaints, when added to a general account of them.

ACUTE

## ACUTE DISEASES.

Catarrhal Fever . . . . .	12
Peripneumony . . . . .	3
Pleurisy . . . . .	1
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	2
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . . .	6
Ulcerated Sore-throat . . . . .	1
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Malignant, contagious Fever . . . . .	2
Hooping Cough . . . . .	6
Measles . . . . .	9
Small-pox . . . . .	15
Erysipelas of the face . . . . .	1
Slow Fever . . . . .	4
Child-bed Fevers . . . . .	5

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Chronic Dyspnoea . . . . .	30
Spitting of blood . . . . .	8
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	6
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	13
Sciatica . . . . .	1
Lumbago . . . . .	3
Dropfy . . . . .	5
Asthenia . . . . .	24
Hysteria . . . . .	1
Syncope . . . . .	1
Cephalæa . . . . .	6

Paralysis

Paralyfis . . . . .	3
Hæmatemesis, or Vomiting of blood . . . . .	3
Intestinal hæmorrhagy . . . . .	1
Menorrhagia . . . . .	2
Abortus . . . . .	1
Fluor albus . . . . .	4
Amenorrhœa and Chlorosis . . . . .	10
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	2
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	2
Dyspepsia . . . . .	19
Gastrodynia . . . . .	6
Enterodynia . . . . .	10
Diarrhœa . . . . .	7
Hernia . . . . .	1
Tape Worm . . . . .	1
Round Worm (Lumbricus) . . . . .	2
Ascarides . . . . .	4
Scirrhus liver . . . . .	1
Gravel and Dyfury . . . . .	4
Axillary Abscess . . . . .	1
Suppuration in the ear . . . . .	2
Scrophula . . . . .	5
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	6
Convulsions in infants . . . . .	2
Lichen . . . . .	3
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	16
Lepra Græcorum . . . . .	1

Dry



Dry Tetter . . . . .	2
Icthyosis . . . . .	1
Erythema . . . . .	2
Purpura . . . . .	1
Impetigo . . . . .	3
Vari . . . . .	2
Noli me tangere . . . . .	2
Porrigo . . . . .	4
Papulous Eruptions peculiar to infants . . . . .	3
Ecthymata, or large inflamed puftules . . . . .	2

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian . . . . .	5
Hectica senilis . . . . .	1
Hectica adolescentium . . . . .	2
Hectica infantilis . . . . .	1

All the cases of catarrhal and pneumonic Inflammation terminated favourably. The medical treatment of them was by local bleeding, blisters, antimonials, pediluvium, &c. It is remarkable, how few cases of this kind, in London, admit of repeated bleeding from the arm.

The case of Ulcerated Sore-throat was attended with a weak and quick pulse, great  
languor

languor and debility, and large ulcerations on the tonsils, succeeded by thick, white sloughs. As soon as these were removed the ulcers presently healed by a free use of the bark.

The Small-pox and Measles have prevailed more, during this spring, than has been known for many years past. They were diffused, in the course of last month, through all the villages adjacent to the metropolis. I cannot here pass over a striking instance of the bad effects arising from partial inoculation. A child was inoculated, in April, whose parents kept a shop in a court, consisting of about twenty houses. As the inhabitants repaired every day for necessary articles to the source of infection, the consequence was, that seventeen persons were affected with the Small-pox in the natural way, within a fortnight after the child's recovery; and eight of them died of the disease.

The Hooping Cough was unusually violent and obstinate. One infant died of it before the febrile stage had in any degree abated.

In persons, whose lungs did not seem to be ulcerated, but who had for a long time been affected with cough and difficulty of breathing, those complaints were much aggravated

gravated by the irregular state of the weather; and terminated, in several instances, by a spitting of blood.

The cases of Rheumatism, of Diarrhœa, and other disorders of the bowels, likewise originated, in general, from long exposure to a cold and humid atmosphere.

In the list of periodical diseases, the complaint termed *Hæctica adolescentium* frequently affects young persons, during the period of their growth, after the age of puberty. It is characterized by febrile paroxysms occurring every day, pain in the limbs, often with painful swellings in the joints,\* loss of sleep and appetite, and great emaciation. If a cough does not supervene; the patients recover in ten or twelve weeks.

A species of *Hæctic* takes place in infants† and children from constitutional circumstances, without any apparent local affection. It is attended with a very quick pulse; with heat and flushing during the paroxysm; and

\* See Musgrave, *De arthritide ex Chlorosi*, &c. cap. 3.

† Sydenham, *op. un.* p. 504. The *Febris lenta infantum*, Hoffman, *tom. ii.* p. 177, is symptomatic of pain, with swelling of the abdomen, and a diseased state of the mesenteric glands.

throughout

throughout with an extreme degree of irritability and inquietude; sometimes with loss of appetite, sometimes with a craving for strong food; and an equal irregularity respecting the state of the bowels. These symptoms continue for a length of time, and occasion a wasting, with loss of strength: they usually precede a considerable increase of stature.

The Hætica senilis is described by Hoffman, tom. ii. p. 177.

*Bills of Mortality, from the 22d of March  
to the 24th of May, 1796.*

Abcess . . . . .	3	French Pox . . . . .	2
Abortive . . . . .	20	Gout . . . . .	16
Aged . . . . .	184	Gravel . . . . .	6
Ague . . . . .	3	Grief . . . . .	1
Apoplexy . . . . .	11	Hooping Cough . . .	144
Asthma . . . . .	64	Jaundice . . . . .	21
Bleeding . . . . .	1	Inflammation . . . .	56
Bed-ridden . . . . .	1	Livergrown . . . . .	2
Cancer . . . . .	7	Lethargy . . . . .	1
Child-bed . . . . .	29	Lunatic . . . . .	16
Cold . . . . .	1	Measles . . . . .	56
Colic . . . . .	1	Mortification . . . .	55
Consumption . . . .	743	Palsy . . . . .	20
Convulsions . . . . .	673	Pleurisy . . . . .	2
Cough . . . . .	3	Rupture . . . . .	3
Croup . . . . .	6	Scurvy . . . . .	1
Dropsy . . . . .	121	Small-pox . . . . .	478
Fever . . . . .	230	Sores . . . . .	2

Sore-

Sore-throat . . . . .	3	Suddenly . . . . .	16
St. Anthony's Fire . . .	1	Swelling . . . . .	1
Still-born . . . . .	124	Teeth . . . . .	73
Stoppage in the sto-		Thrush . . . . .	4
mach . . . . .	3	Water in the Head . .	16
Strangury . . . . .	1	Worms . . . . .	2

Total of deaths 3187: died under two years of age 1129; 240 between seventy and ninety; 7 between ninety and one hundred.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>M</b> EASLES . . . . .	9
Scarlatina anginosa . . .	7
Small-pox . . . . .	7
Chicken-pox . . . . .	1
Malignant, contagious Fever .	1
Hooping Cough . . . . .	5
Catarrh . . . . .	6
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . .	4
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	4

Slow



Slow Fever . . . . .	3
Bilious, or Summer Fever . . .	3
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . .	6

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Chronic Dyspnœa .	22
Spitting of blood . . . . .	5
Pulmonary Consumption . . .	12
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	6
Dropfy . . . . .	4
Asthénia . . . . .	21
Hysteria . . . . .	2
Cephalæa . . . . .	6
Apoplexy . . . . .	1
Paralysis . . . . .	4
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . .	8
Menorrhagia . . . . .	5
Fluor albus . . . . .	3
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	1
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	2
Prolapsus ani . . . . .	1
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2
Hernia . . . . .	3
Gravel . . . . .	2
Ischuria . . . . .	1
Ascarides . . . . .	2
Gastrodynia . . . . .	5
Enterodynia . . . . .	3

Scirrhus

Scirrhus liver . . . . .	2
Jaundice . . . . .	2
Bilious vomiting . . . . .	4
Diarrhœa . . . . .	5
Lichen . . . . .	2
Dry Tetter . . . . .	1
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	6
Nettle-rash . . . . .	1
Noli me tangere . . . . .	1
Cancer . . . . .	2

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quotidian . . . . .	2
Tertian . . . . .	3
Semitertian . . . . .	1
Hemicranium . . . . .	2
Hæctica adolescentium . . . . .	1
Hæctica senilis . . . . .	1

#### DISEASES OF INFANTS.

Catarrhal Fevers . . . . .	4
Fevers from teething and indi- gestion . . . . .	6
Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .	2
Rickets . . . . .	3
Scrophula . . . . .	4

St.

St. Vitus's Dance . . . . .	1
Cruſta lactea . . . . .	1
Dandriff . . . . .	2
Scald-head . . . . .	3

The ſeven caſes of Scarlatina anginoſa were in the children of one family, reſiding near the Magdalen Hoſpital. A boy, twelve years of age, took the diſeaſe firſt; all the reſt were infected by him within a fortnight; but they began to ſicken on different days. The father and mother eſcaped the contagion; nor did it extend to any families in the neighbourhood. This diſorder was attended with ſpreading ulcerations on the tonſils, ſomewhat deeper than is uſual. The eldeſt daughter, twenty-two years of age, had nearly ſunk under a violent hæmorrhagy from the noſe, which occurred twice, though ſhe had the catamenia at the ſame time. One or two others were affected with diarrhœa, bilious vomitings, head-ache, and ſlight delirium. The ſcarlet raſh extended over the whole body. There was in all the patients a quick, ſmall, and irregular pulſe; with great languor, faintneſs, and depression. Theſe ſymptoms ſuddenly diſappeared on the eighth or ninth day of the diſeaſe, and were not ſucceeded,

ceeded, as frequently happens, by anasarcaous swellings of the lower extremities.

The best mode of practice, in the *Scarlatina anginosa*, is to administer gentle emetics repeatedly, during its first stage, according to the plan recommended by Dr. Withering, in a judicious treatise on this disease.\* It may be observed that, when an emetic wholly fails in its operation, the patient seldom recovers.

The *Synochus biliosa*, (Sauvages de *Febribus*,) though a disease frequently occurring, during the summer months, in the vicinity of London, has not been accurately described by our practical writers, who seem, in general, to have confounded it with the malignant or putrid fever. Its symptoms are, however, very different; neither is it communicated by contagion. It commences with irregular shiverings, which are afterwards succeeded by a great and continued heat of the skin; flushing of the face; frequent nausea, with a sensation of heat in the stomach and bowels; a sense of oppression in the chest, with tremors, panting, and inquietude; a white parched

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\* Account of the Scarlet Fever and Sore-throat, as it appeared at Birmingham in 1778.

tongue, and unquenchable thirst. The pulse is always very quick ; and there is a violent, throbbing pain of the head, which prevents sleep, and often produces delirium. The temper of mind is much altered by this disease : under its influence, patients, who in health are of a meek and serene disposition, become fretful and turbulent, and are moved to passion on the slightest occasions. The state of the bowels is very uncertain ; but, after costiveness for several days, a diarrhoea usually takes place on a sudden, attended with pain, gripings, and bilious discharges. The urine is also very variable in its appearances ; being sometimes clear, and of a high orange colour ; sometimes greenish, and a little turbid, like punch : at other times, it is made white ; and, after standing some hours, deposits a white, flaky sediment. On the seventh or eighth day, jaundice frequently takes place, giving a yellow tinge to the whole surface of the body, without any confirmed obstruction of the biliary ducts. This appearance is not unfavourable.

The duration of the Synochus is from eighteen to twenty-eight days. In some cases, after the second week, it begins to remit ; and has an exacerbation or paroxysm every day, which terminates



terminates by gentle sweating. It is often thus protracted, in a hectic form, to the thirty-sixth, fortieth, or forty-second day. The occasional or exciting causes of it are fatigue in hot weather, anxiety, watching; and drinking cold water, after the body has been much heated by labour or travelling. This is the only acute disease in the southern part of Britain, which has any relation to the Continued or Remitting Fevers of hot climates. Such is the mildness of its symptoms, that we should vainly attempt to arrange it with any analogous species of fever described by Hippocrates, Galen, or the Arabian physicians. When the febrile diseases, produced here by the heat of summer, are farther compared with those which occur in the East\* and West† Indies, or nearer to

C 2

the

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\* “ *Febres continuæ plerumque cum tanto furore hic mortales invadunt, ut tanquam attonitos de ratione mentis statim dejiciant, et sæpe intra paucissimos dies, imo aliquandò horas, cum phrenitide, ac continuo delirio ægròs e vitâ rapiant. Adfunt perpetuæ vigilæ, vomitus varii coloris, præcipuè viridis ac æruginosæ bilis. Externa rigent. Calor internè cum ingenti siti vitales ac naturales facultates depascitur.*” Bontius, *De Febribus in Indiis*, cap. 14.

† “ The fever invades the patient in a most precipitate manner. The only notice it gives of its assaults is a momentary

the equinoctial line,\* we shall be fully sensible of the advantages of our own climate.

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“mentary chilnefs and shivering, which is soon fucceeded by  
 “a burning heat, which difperfes itfelf univerfally over the  
 “body, but is felt more intenfely about the præcordia. This  
 “heat is attended with a high, ftrong, and rapid pulfe, hea-  
 “vinefs in the eyes, and throbbing pain in the head, and  
 “violent beating of the temporal arteries, a thick and labo-  
 “rious refpiration, naufeoufnefs and reaching to vomit, and,  
 “when any thing is thrown up, it is of the bilious kind :  
 “to thefe we may add great anxiety, pain in the back and  
 “loins, and an uneafy laffitude in all the limbs. The symp-  
 “toms fubfequent to thefe (which often difcover themfelves  
 “in the fpace of twelve hours from the invafion) are a dry,  
 “harfh, rough, and difcoloured tongue, infatiable thirft, fore-  
 “nefs all over the body, great reftleffnefs, and deliria. In  
 “the laft ftage, the patient labours under a deep coma ;  
 “oppreffion of the præcordia ; heaving of the lungs ; an in-  
 “errupted refpiration ; tremblings of the tendons ; convul-  
 “fions ; and cold, clammy fweats. Thefe are the three ad-  
 “vances to be taken notice of in this fever, which ufually  
 “terminates in a favourable crifis, or the death of the pa-  
 “tient, about the fourth day after the attack.” Towne,  
 on the Difcafes in Barbadoes, p. 22.

\* For an accurate account of the Fever at Free-Town, in the latitude of 8°, fee “Dr. Winterbottom’s Medical Di-  
 “rections for the Ufe of the Veffels in the Service of the  
 “Hon. Sierra-Leone Company ;” a work which, if properly circulated, would be of the greateft utility to navi-  
 gators or fettlers on the coaft of Africa, and which merits the attention of medical practitioners intending to fix their  
 refidence in a tropical country.

ACCOUNT

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.*List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

## ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>M</b> EASLES . . . . .	7
Scarlatina . . . . .	6
Small-pox . . . . .	9
Swine-pox . . . . .	3
Apthous Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Ulcerated Sore-throat . . . . .	1
Peripneumony . . . . .	1
Catarrh . . . . .	5
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	3
Gout . . . . .	1
Summer Fever . . . . .	4
Ephemera . . . . .	5
Child-bed Fever . . . . .	4

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	4
Asthenia . . . . .	15
Paralysis . . . . .	3
Apoplexy . . . . .	1
Epistaxis . . . . .	1
Cephalæa . . . . .	3

C 3

Epilepsy

Epilepsy . . . . .	1
Hysteria . . . . .	4
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . .	7
Menorrhagia . . . . .	5
Fluor albus . . . . .	5
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1
Abortion . . . . .	2
Gravel and Dysfury . . . . .	8
Dyspepsia . . . . .	14
Gastrodynia . . . . .	15
Enterodynia . . . . .	9
Bilious vomiting . . . . .	3
Intestinal hæmorrhagy . . . .	4
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	3
Devonshire colic . . . . .	1
Scirrhus liver . . . . .	2
Jaundice . . . . .	1
Cough and Chronic Dyspnoea .	13
Pulmonary Consumption . . .	9
Spitting of blood . . . . .	3
Anasarca . . . . .	5
Land Scurvy . . . . .	1
Dry Tetter . . . . .	2
Impetigo . . . . .	2
Lichen . . . . .	1
Nettle-rash . . . . .	2
Itch . . . . .	9
Prurigo . . . . .	5
	Inflamed

Inflamed Pustules . . . . .	2
Shingles . . . . .	2
Noli me tangere . . . . .	2

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian . . . . .	1
Quotidian . . . . .	1
Hectica . . . . .	3

#### INFANTILE DISEASES.

Hooping Cough . . . . .	8
Catarrhal Fever . . . . .	5
Dentition . . . . .	3
Diarrhœa . . . . .	3
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	6
Worms . . . . .	7
Scrophula . . . . .	6
Rickets . . . . .	3
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	1
Crusta lactea and Scald-head . . . . .	5
Papulous eruptions . . . . .	6

The Small-pox, during the whole of the last spring, was the leading epidemical complaint in London, and its vicinity. The disease continues to rage with unabated violence; and, since the hot weather commenced, has appeared in its most malignant form, proving generally fatal.



The Measles seem to be, at present, declining; but are likely to be succeeded by the Scarlet Fever, which has been already diffused to a considerable extent. This disease, as is usual in the summer months, exhibits a mild train of symptoms, and soon terminates favourably, without producing any material affection of the throat. For some years past, it has always been most virulent and dangerous in the months of October and November; but generally ceased on the first appearance of frost.

The Hooping Cough is yet very prevalent. It has been attended with a considerable degree of fever, which continued two weeks or upwards; and, in this stage, has been occasionally fatal to weakly, delicate children.

The Ephemera is described at large by Sauvages, Nosol. Method. cl. ii. ord. i. It has been noticed by most of the antient medical writers,\* according to whom, “ The mildest  
“ of all fevers is the Ephemera, which arises  
“ from slight occasional causes; from cold  
“ or heat, from pain or anger, from fatigue,  
“ indigestion, or anxiety. It is called eph-

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\* Galen de diff. Febr. lib. ii. cap. i; and Actuarius. Meth. Med. lib. ii. cap. i; and Alex. Trall. lib. xii. cap. i.

“ meral,

“ meral, because it lasts but for a day.  
 “ Sometimes, however, it extends to the  
 “ fourth day.”

The most predominant among chronic complaints, as will appear from the list, are disorders of the stomach and bowels, accompanied with violent pain, bilious vomiting or diarrhœa, hæmorrhagy, &c. These symptoms may be somewhat aggravated by the sudden alterations of heat and cold, which have taken place during the present month: but, I am sorry to add, they must principally be referred to the intemperate use of spirituous liquors; a cause of disease more pernicious to the labouring class of people in this city, than the combined influences of its air, climate, occupations, unseasonable amusements, contagious and other prejudicial effluvia.

*Bills of Mortality, from the 24th of May to  
 the 26th of July.*

Abscess . . . . .	5	Convulsions . . . . .	533
Abortive . . . . .	16	Croup . . . . .	2
Aged . . . . .	113	Dropfy . . . . .	124
Apoplexy . . . . .	17	Evil . . . . .	1
Asthma . . . . .	41	Fever . . . . .	243
Bleeding . . . . .	2	French Pox . . . . .	3
Cancer . . . . .	14	Gout . . . . .	17
Childbed . . . . .	36	Gravel . . . . .	1
Consumption . . . . .	631	Grief . . . . .	3
	C 5		Gripes

Gripes . . . . .	3	Rheumatism . . . . .	1
Head-ache . . . . .	1	Small-pox . . . . .	797
Hooping-cough . . . . .	82	Sore-throat . . . . .	5
Jaundice . . . . .	8	Still-born . . . . .	84
Inflammation . . . . .	45	Stoppage in the sto-	
Lunatic . . . . .	12	mach . . . . .	2
Measles . . . . .	44	Suddenly . . . . .	14
Mortification . . . . .	37	Teeth . . . . .	58
Palsy . . . . .	12	Thrush . . . . .	3
Pleurisy . . . . .	1	Water in the head . . . . .	6
Rupture . . . . .	3	Worms . . . . .	3

Of the above number, 1021 died under two years of age, and 57 between eighty and a hundred.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of July to the 20th of August.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>S</b> MALL-POX . . . . .	16
Measles . . . . .	5
Scarlatina . . . . .	6
Hooping Cough . . . . .	14
Summer Fever . . . . .	8
Child-	

Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . .	5
Erythematous Sore-throat . . .	4
Ulcerated Sore-throat . . . . .	1
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Tracheal Sore-throat . . . . .	1
Catarh . . . . .	5
Peripneumony . . . . .	3
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . .	1
Erysipelas of the face . . . . .	1
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	5
Fevers in Infants . . . . .	8

### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthenia . . . . .	22
Hysteria . . . . .	2
Syncope . . . . .	3
Chlorosis . . . . .	10
Scrophula and Rickets . . . . .	7
Dropy . . . . .	6
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	6
Sciatica . . . . .	3
Pain of the side . . . . .	3
Apoplexy . . . . .	3
Paralysis . . . . .	6
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	1
Cephalæa . . . . .	5
Cough and Consumption . . . .	15
Gastrodynia . . . . .	14

Dyspēpsia . . . . .	9
Enterodynia . . . . .	10
Diarrhœa . . . . .	5
Colica Pictonum . . . . .	1
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2
Contraction of the Œsophagus,	1
Scirrhus liver . . . . .	2
Jaundice . . . . .	1
Tabes mesenterica and Worms,	6
Dentition . . . . .	4
Menorrhagia . . . . .	3
Fluor albus . . . . .	7
Scirrhus uterus . . . . .	2
Gravel and Dyfury . . . . .	4
Lumbar Abscess . . . . .	2
Abscess of the cheek . . . . .	1
Herpes . . . . .	1
Impetigo . . . . .	3
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	6
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	2
Nettle-rash . . . . .	3
Inflamed Pustules . . . . .	2
Porrigio . . . . .	6
Sycosis . . . . .	1
Noli me tangere . . . . .	2
Morbus pedicularis . . . . .	1



## PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quotidian . . . . .	I
Tertian . . . . .	I

The Scarlet Fever retains the same mild form as during the last month. It does not spread much within the city, but extends to the adjoining villages; more especially on the southward of London, to Newington, Kennington; Stockwell, Mitcham, Streatham, &c. &c.

The varieties of the Sore-throat, mentioned in the list of acute diseases, have, as I understand from other practitioners, been very prevalent during the two last months. They were, however, in general, more troublesome and lingering than dangerous.

All the cases of Peripneumony, though attended with a spitting of blood, had a favourable termination. They occurred, during the irregular temperature of the air, at the latter end of July. Since the commencement of warm, settled weather, I have not observed any inflammatory complaint.

The case of Erysipelas was slight. This disease was divided by the ancients into Erysipelas phlegmonodes, and Erysipelas œdematodes.

For

For the former, they properly direct blood-letting, purgatives, and a cooling diet. The latter, with less redness, exhibits more tumefaction. It is attended with a quick but weak pulse, with delirium or coma, and has a tendency to gangrene, which cannot always be prevented by the use of Peruvian bark, mineral acids, and a cordial regimen. The cedematous, or gangrenous form of the Erysipelas is the most usual in London. However, the phlegmonic species, with a fizy state of the blood, may be occasionally seen during the spring season.

The Small-pox and Hooping Cough are yet very generally diffused, and seem much aggravated in consequence of the heat of the season. These two complaints have been intimately connected for several months past. In many instances, the paroxysms of the cough continued, without abatement, through the whole course of the supervening Small-pox. The Hooping Cough, in other cases, first commenced during the eruption of the Small-pox, and remained a long time after it, without any material alteration. These observations tend to set aside an established opinion among physiologists, that two specific diseases, at least two specific contagions, cannot co-exist at the same time.

tuate the human constitution at the same time. That the operation of one contagion is, occasionally, suspended, while the body is under the influence of another, may be granted ; but I am convinced, from a variety of cases, that this is not an universal law.

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of August to the 20th of September.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>S</b> MALL-POX . . . . .	11
Measles . . . . .	3
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	13
Erysipelas . . . . .	2
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Ulcerated Sore-throat . . . . .	2
Hooping Cough . . . . .	5
Dysentery . . . . .	4
Cholera . . . . .	5
Summer Fever . . . . .	7
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	2
Malignant or Putrid Fever . . .	6

Acute

Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	2
Gout . . . . .	1
Catarrh . . . . .	3
Peripneumony . . . . .	2
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	2
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	7

### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia . . . . .	18
Syncope . . . . .	2
Hysteria . . . . .	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	1
St. Vitus's Dance . . . . .	1
Paralysis . . . . .	5
Anasarca . . . . .	4
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	7
Lumbago . . . . .	1
Sciatica . . . . .	1
Cephalæa . . . . .	3
Cough and Consumption . . . . .	23
Dyspepsia . . . . .	8
Gastrodynia . . . . .	10
Enterodynia . . . . .	8
Diarrhœa . . . . .	14
Jaundice . . . . .	2
Worms . . . . .	3
Menorrhagia . . . . .	4
Leucorrhœa . . . . .	4

Abortion

Abortion . . . . .	2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . .	7
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	1
Mammary Abscess . . . . .	2
Ulcer of the Kidney . . . . .	1
Stone and Gravel . . . . .	5
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1
Scrophula and Rickets . . . . .	8
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	3
Lepra Græcorum . . . . .	1
Tooth-rash . . . . .	2
Scald-head . . . . .	2
Cruſta lactea . . . . .	1
Impetigo . . . . .	1
Sycoſis* . . . . .	8
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	5

The Scarlet Fever, which is now extensively diffused, has, ſince the beginning of September, aſſumed its more malignant and dangerous form; being attended with deep ulcerations of the throat, with a collection of tough phlegm in the fauces, and an acrimonious diſcharge from the noſtrils, a weak and quick pulſe, with interchanges of torpor, and violent agitation. In this form, the

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\* See Celfus de Medicin. lib. vi. cap. 3.



disease usually proves fatal to infants on the seventh or eighth day.

But few cases of the Measles occur at present ; and the Small-pox seems considerably declining. The fatality of the latter disorder has been, during the last half year, uncommonly great. It appears, from the London bills of mortality, that 1050 persons died of the Small-pox in 1795; whereas, between the 1st of January and 25th of August, in the present year, the number of deaths has amounted to 2196. During the summer months, the deaths are stated in the bills as follows: in May, 331; in June, 340; in July, 412; in August, 360.

Cases of Cholera have been few and slight during the present season; owing, perhaps, to the uniformly warm weather which prevailed at the latter end of August and the beginning of September. The Dyfentery has also been very slight: this disease has not been epidemical in London since the autumn of the year 1780.

The Synochus, or Summer Fever, which was formerly described, begins to change its form during the month of September; and assumes, in the second week of its course, the characteristics of the malignant or putrid

trid fever; often proving fatal about the eighteenth or nineteenth day, if timely care be not taken to check its progress.

In September, also, Fevers usually appear, which, from their commencement, exhibit symptoms of malignancy; being attended with a brown dry tongue, violent pain of the head, delirium, or coma, deep-seated pains of the limbs, petechial spots, and hæmorrhagy. These fevers become highly contagious, especially when they occur in close confined situations, and in houses where little attention is paid to ventilation or cleanliness. The disease is extended by infection during the months of October and November, but its progress is generally stopped by the frosts of December.

*Bills of Mortality, from the 26th of July to the 27th of September.*

Abscess . . . . .	2	Convulsions . . . . .	587
Abortive . . . . .	17	Croup . . . . .	3
Aged . . . . .	114	Dropsy . . . . .	110
Apoplexy . . . . .	19	Evil . . . . .	2
Asthma . . . . .	32	Fever . . . . .	247
Bleeding . . . . .	4	French Pox . . . . .	5
Bedridden . . . . .	2	Gout . . . . .	19
Cancer . . . . .	10	Gravel . . . . .	3
Childbed . . . . .	40	Gripes . . . . .	6
Consumption . . . . .	595	Head-ache . . . . .	2
		Hooping	

Hooping Cough . . .	79	St. Anthony's Fire . .	3
Jaundice . . . . .	13	Still-born . . . . .	117
Inflammation . . . .	71	Stoppage in the sto-	
Lunatic . . . . .	13	mach . . . . .	1
Measles . . . . .	50	Suddenly . . . . .	19
Mortification . . . .	34	Swelling . . . . .	1
Palsy . . . . .	4	Teeth . . . . .	41
Pleurisy . . . . .	1	Thrush . . . . .	12
Piles . . . . .	1	Ulcers . . . . .	1
Scarlet Fever . . . .	1	Worms . . . . .	3
Small-pox . . . . .	833	Water in the head . .	8
Sore-throat . . . . .	4		

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>S</b> CARLATINA anginosa . .	11
Measles . . . . .	2
Small-pox . . . . .	7
Hooping Cough . . . . .	4
Malignant Fever . . . . .	4
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	11
Catarrh . . . . .	16
Sore-throat . . . . .	4
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	3

Inflammation

Inflammation of the bowels . . .	i
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	2
Low Fever . . . . .	i
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	2
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	18

### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia . . . . .	14
Hysteria . . . . .	6
St. Vitus's Dance . . . . .	i
Anasarca . . . . .	6
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	9
Lumbago . . . . .	2
Paralysis . . . . .	3
Apoplexy . . . . .	2
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	i
Cephalæa . . . . .	4
Melancholia . . . . .	i
Dyspepsia . . . . .	9
Chlorosis . . . . .	3
Gastrodynia . . . . .	11
Bilious vomiting . . . . .	3
Enterodynia . . . . .	7
Diarrhœa . . . . .	10
Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	39
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	8
Pleuritic Stitches . . . . .	3
Spitting of blood . . . . .	3
Hæmorrhagy	

Hæmorrhagy from the nose . . .	2
Hæmorrhagy from the kidneys, . .	2
Vomiting of blood . . . . .	1
Menorrhagia . . . . .	3
Fluor albus . . . . .	5
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1
Prolapsus ani . . . . .	1
Hernia . . . . .	2
Scirrhus liver . . . . .	1
Jaundice . . . . .	2
Gravel . . . . .	2
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	6
Ulcer of the rectum . . . . .	1
Dysphagia . . . . .	1
Lichen . . . . .	1
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	2
Ichthyosis . . . . .	1
Nettle-rash . . . . .	1
Impetigo . . . . .	1
Inflamed pustules . . . . .	5
Scald-head and Crusta lactea . .	6
Phthiriasis . . . . .	1
Itch . . . . .	7
Thrush . . . . .	3
Erythema . . . . .	1
Furunculi . . . . .	2
Anthrax . . . . .	1
Lupus . . . . .	1

## PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quartan . . . . .	1
Tertian . . . . .	1
Hæctica senilis . . . . .	2
Hæctica adolescentium . . . . .	1

The Scarlet Fever, with a fore-throat, still continues to be the leading epidemic. This disease, however, has not generally been so violent as in some preceding years. Only one case, out of the eleven which occurred during the last month in my own practice, terminated fatally. An adult, in whom the rash was not considerable, but whose throat was very much ulcerated, became, on the third day of the eruption, suddenly frantic and ungovernable, the rash disappearing, and the ulcerations of the throat being almost instantly healed. This mode of termination is not unfrequent in the Scarlatina anginosa. The phrenetical state remains afterwards for one, two, or three weeks.

Both the Small-pox and the Hooping Cough, which were the prevailing complaints during many months of the present year, are now considerably on the decline.

Under



Under the article “Fevers or Acute Diseases of Infants,” are comprised catarrhal affections, the effects of dentition, with indigestion, and other complaints of the bowels, producing disorder of the constitution; from all of which, children have this month suffered extensively.

The irregular state of the weather for some time past has likewise produced in adults violent disorders of the bowels, hæmorrhagies, coughs, pleuritic stitches, and a variety of inflammatory complaints; among which, acute Rheumatism and catarrhal Inflammation were the most prevalent.

Contagious malignant Fevers bore a smaller proportion than usual to other acute diseases: neither have Intermittents this autumn been very numerous. The latter occur, for the most part, in persons who have resided some time in the neighbourhood of marshes. We must not, however, consider marsh effluvia as the universal cause of intermittents; since it is found, that persons, constantly residing in the most healthy parts of the metropolis, are sometimes affected with them, as happened in the two cases above put down amongst the periodical diseases.

ACCOUNT

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of Oct. to the 20th of Nov.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

## ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	11
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	9
Peripneumony . . . . .	2
Hæmoptoë . . . . .	2
Enteritis . . . . .	1
Angina . . . . .	3
Otalgia* . . . . .	3
Malignant Fever . . . . .	4
Small-pox . . . . .	6
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	5
Measles . . . . .	3
Whooping Cough . . . . .	3
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	4
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	12

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\* Otalgia inflammatoria ; Sauvages, Nosol. Method.

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia . . . . .	14
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	13
Sciatica . . . . .	2
Pain of the Side . . . . .	5
Anasarca . . . . .	5
Cephalæa . . . . .	12
Vertigo . . . . .	3
Hemiplegia . . . . .	2
Hypochondriasis . . . . .	3
Cough, and Chronic Dyspnœa . . . . .	33
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	9
Pleuritic Stitches . . . . .	3
Dyspepsia . . . . .	7
Gastrodynia . . . . .	5
Enterodynia . . . . .	4
Diarrhœa . . . . .	7
Chlorosis . . . . .	7
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	1
Menorrhagia . . . . .	6
Fluor albus . . . . .	4
Dysury . . . . .	1
Incontinence of urine . . . . .	2
Scirrhus ovarium . . . . .	1
Jaundice . . . . .	2
Umbilical Hernia . . . . .	1
Prolapsus ani . . . . .	1

Tabes

Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	3
Crusta lactea . . . . .	2
Porrigo . . . . .	3
Thrush . . . . .	3
Furunculus . . . . .	2
Phlegmon . . . . .	2
Erythema . . . . .	1
Herpes . . . . .	2
Scabies . . . . .	3
Prurigo podicis . . . . .	1
Inflamed Pustules . . . . .	2
Phthiriasis . . . . .	1
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	6

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quotidian . . . . .	1
Hætica infantilis . . . . .	3
Hætica senilis . . . . .	2
Hemicranium . . . . .	1

From an inspection of the above list, it will appear that Catarrhal and Rheumatic Fevers have been the most predominant among acute diseases, since the last report. A cold, damp, and foggy atmosphere has also contributed to render them more severe than usual, and of longer duration.

One case of Peripneumony, which had been neglected at its commencement, terminated in suppuration, and proved fatal at the end of the third week.

The two cases of Hæmoptoë also terminated fatally; several pints of blood, in a pure and fluid state, being on a sudden discharged from the lungs, in consequence of the rupture of some considerable vessels.

In the cases of Otagia, after violent fever, delirium, and most excruciating pain, suppuration took place: the pus was discharged from the external meatus auditorius; and a thick, offensive matter issued from the internal ear into the fauces and nostrils.

The Hooping Cough, malignant Fevers, Small-pox, Measles, and Scarlatina anginosa, continue nearly in the same proportion as during the two preceding months. The Scarlatina anginosa has been very fatal in different quarters of the city.

In the list of Chronic Diseases, it seems proper to take some notice of the article Asthenia, comprehending the disorders, in general, denominated nervous, which have occurred in a great proportion, especially during the summer months. The state of Asthenia commences with general languor,

a sense of lassitude, or aching in the limbs; and often with tremors. These symptoms are succeeded by shooting pains, head-ache, giddiness, and a strong disposition to sleep, even in the day-time. There is a sensation of faintness, or depression, referred to the stomach, which calls for a frequent supply of nourishment: but, as the craving is not seconded by a proportionate activity of the digestive powers, an overcharge soon takes place, and produces heartburn, flatulency, violent pains of the stomach, or nausea, with bilious vomitings, and diarrhœa. Females, in these circumstances, are distressed with a pain in the left side, sometimes alternating with the pain of the stomach.

This complaint takes away the ability of any considerable corporeal exertions; and also renders a long attention of the mind to any subject, not only difficult, but painful. The patient's temper becomes irritable, fretful, and capricious; the judgment is defective and irresolute; the imagination suggests nothing but gloomy ideas, often extending to despondency. No taste remains for accustomed amusements; but every feeling, every sensation, seems unpleasant. The night-sleep is disturbed by frightful dreams and startings;



and the patient awakes, in the morning, unrefreshed, or feeling as if much bruised and fatigued.

Sauvages, in treating of Asthenia, includes under that title, the debility consequent on Fevers, Small-pox, Scurvy, Hydrocephalus, and several local complaints. He farther observes, that in Asthenia there is a general weakness of all the limbs, the vital powers retaining their full vigour; or, that the debility of the voluntary motions is much greater than could be supposed from examining the state of the pulse. This remark seems to have been made with the view of supporting an hypothesis: — it has certainly no foundation in truth. The pulse, in every instance of Asthenia, is much reduced in force: in persons of the sanguine temperament, it is weak, and usually very frequent; but, in melancholic habits, it is always feeble, slow, and languid. The former case constitutes the predisposition to Syncope, Hysteria, Chorea, Tetanus, and other convulsions; to Mania, Gastrodynia, Pyrosis, Diarrhoea, Tabes mesenterica, Fluor albus, Urticaria, Porrigo, and several pustular eruptions on the skin. The latter predisposes to Indigestion, Hemicranium, Hypochondriasis or Melancholia;

cholia ; to Epilepsy, Catalepsy, Ephialtes, Chlorosis, Constipation, chronic Rheumatism, Struma, internal Scirrhusities, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, Purpura, and to Scaly Diseases of the skin.

Impure air, sedentary occupations, anxiety, and the irregular modes of living in a crowded city, are the external causes which lay the foundation of Asthenia. Not only those inhabitants are affected with it who live delicately, and withhold themselves from no indulgence, but labourers, servants, and all persons confined to a dull, unvaried track of business, are sensible of its effects. In summer, the complaint is much aggravated by the relaxing influence of a warm, dusty atmosphere ; to which may be added the stifling heat reflected from continuous brick walls, windows, and a burning pavement. Unhappy they who are doomed to toil in such a situation throughout the year ! who seldom enjoy the sun's direct rays in the colder seasons ; and during the hot months "are never  
" fanned by the western breeze." In the moments of languor, they court the delusive aid of spirits, by which all their complaints are rendered more inveterate ; they gradually droop and pine ; become hectic, consump-

tive, or paralytic; or, falling into the state of chronic weakness, so well described by Dr. Withers, remain, through life, a burthen to their friends, the public, and themselves.

Patients in the first stage of Asthenia, or whose constitutions have not been too deeply injured by a long residence in town, retrieve their health by means of cold bathing, tonic medicines, and occasional excursions into the country. There, a change of pursuits, a more regular plan of diet and exercise, a more clear and purer atmosphere, the salubrious exhalations from growing vegetables, and the grateful stimulus of their odours, in a short time restore vigour to the body, and, along with it, firmness and serenity to the mind.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of Nov. to the 20th of Dec.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . . 13  
Pleurisy . . . . . 1

Enteritis

Enteritis . . . . .	1
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . .	4
Ulcerated Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	6
Hæmoptoë . . . . .	5
Malignant Fever . . . . .	4
Small-pox . . . . .	3
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	3
Measles . . . . .	8
Febrile Nettle-rash . . . . .	1
Slow Fever . . . . .	2
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	2
Dysentery . . . . .	1
Tetanus . . . . .	1
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	12

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	44
Pulmonary Consumption . . .	9
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	12
Lumbago . . . . .	2
Asthénia . . . . .	12
Paralysis . . . . .	2
Anasarca . . . . .	5
Œdema puerperale . . . . .	2
Hysteria . . . . .	2
St. Vitus's Dance . . . . .	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	2

Cephalæa . . . . .	3
Gastrodynia . . . . .	6
Enterodynia . . . . .	5
Diarrhœa . . . . .	10
Colica . . . . .	2
Colica Pictonum . . . . .	1
Chlorosis . . . . .	8
Menorrhagia . . . . .	3
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	3
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	2
Jaundice . . . . .	1
Gravel . . . . .	3
Renal Calculus . . . . .	2
Incontinence of urine . . . . .	1
Worms . . . . .	4
Ulcer of the rectum . . . . .	1
Tabes mēfenterica . . . . .	3
Lepra . . . . .	1
Impetigo . . . . .	2
Scaly Tetters . . . . .	2
Thrush . . . . .	3
Crusta lactea . . . . .	1
Itch . . . . .	3

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quotidian . . . . .	2
Tertian . . . . .	1
Hemi-	

Hæmorrhagium . . . . .	I
Hæctica adolescentium . . . . .	3
Hæctica senilis . . . . .	I

All the inflammatory and hæmorrhagic diseases, put down in the preceding list, were brought to a favourable conclusion. The cases of Pleurisy, and Inflammation of the bowels, were so violent as to require repeated venæsection, along with the use of blisters, and other remedies.

Infants have been, during the present month, very generally affected with catarrhal Fever, a hard sounding cough, great difficulty of breathing, and a watery discharge from the nose and eyes. The above symptoms were relieved in a few days, by the application of leeches to the chest, by blisters, and antimonials.

The cold, wet, or damp weather, which succeeded the short frost at the beginning of the month, seems to have given rise to many putrid Fevers and ulcerated Sore-throats. These prove untoward and lingering; though I have not, as yet, met with any fatal case. A young lady, about fourteen years of age, after having had, for some days, slight specks of ulceration in the throat, was seized with



all the symptoms of a malignant Fever: her tongue became dry and brown; a black crust covered the teeth; her eyes were dull and glassy; she was alternately delirious and comatose till the 12th day of the fever, when a rash appeared, very much resembling the Scarlatina, and was diffused over the whole body. It continued to the fourteenth day, and then disappeared: a complete crisis of the fever took place at the same time. The servant who attended was affected with a similar fever three days after the young lady's recovery, but has not had either the fore-throat or the eruption on the skin.

The Measles are now more prevalent than the Small-pox or Scarlatina, and have been diffused to most of the villages near London: many infants have died of the cough and hectic fever which succeed them. According to the Bills of Mortality, not 200 persons died of the Small-pox in the month of November; whereas the number of deaths in July and August was 772. It is to be remarked, that the Bills only record the death of one person by the Scarlet Fever, between the 8th and 29th of November, a period during which there occurred many fatal cases of that disease.

The

The case of Tetanus was produced by a slight wound, at the root of the little toe, from a rusty nail. No material inconvenience was felt for some days after the accident; but it was finally succeeded by a locked jaw, pain at the sternum, irregular convulsive motions of the back and abdomen, violent cramps of the extremities, a very quick, small pulse, and occasional delirium. The patient's toe was at first swelled and inflamed: after the application of poultices for a day or two, it remained free from pain, but had always a livid appearance during the convulsions. He died at the end of a fortnight, being exhausted with extreme pain and irritation, from which medicine could afford him no more than a slight and temporary respite.

*Bills of Mortality from the 27th of September  
to the 27th of December.*

Abcess . . . . .	6	Cold . . . . .	4
Abortive . . . . .	43	Consumption . . . .	1246
Aged . . . . .	354	Convulsions . . . .	1117
Apoplexy . . . . .	35	Croup . . . . .	8
Ague . . . . .	1	Dropfy . . . . .	184
Asthma . . . . .	118	Evil . . . . .	2
Bleeding . . . . .	2	Falling Sickness . .	1
Bed-ridden . . . . .	3	Fever . . . . .	450
Cancer . . . . .	21	Flux . . . . .	7
Child-bed . . . . .	54	Gout . . . . .	27
		Gravel	

Gravel . . . . .	3	Sores . . . . .	1
Grief . . . . .	1	Sore-throat . . . . .	5
Hooping Cough . . .	123	Spotted Fever . . . .	1
Jaundice . . . . .	21	Stone . . . . .	7
Jaw locked . . . . .	1	Stoppage of the sto-	
Inflammation . . . .	110	mach . . . . .	2
Lunatic . . . . .	22	Suddenly . . . . .	33
Measles . . . . .	93	Swine-pox . . . . .	1
Mortification . . . .	53	Teeth . . . . .	80
Palfy . . . . .	18	Thrush . . . . .	18
Pleurisy . . . . .	3	Tumor in the womb, .	1
Quinsy . . . . .	1	Ulcers . . . . .	1
Rickets . . . . .	1	Vomiting . . . . .	1
Rupture . . . . .	4	Water in the head . .	19
Scarlet Fever . . . .	3	Worms . . . . .	1
Small-pox . . . . .	778		

Total of deaths 5089: of which, 1822 were of children under two years of age; 20 of persons aged between ninety and one hundred; and 2 upward of one hundred years.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of December, 1796, to the 20th of January, 1797.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . . 23

Peripneumony . . . . . 4

Acute

Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	5
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . .	1
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Otalgia . . . . .	1
Enteritis . . . . .	2
Malignant Fever . . . . .	2
Slow Fever . . . . .	1
Whooping Cough . . . . .	4
Measles . . . . .	6
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	1
Small-pox . . . . .	5
Hæmoptoe . . . . .	2
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1
Hæmaturia . . . . .	1
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	8

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	50
Pulmonary Consumption . . .	14
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	8
Lumbago . . . . .	2
Asthénia . . . . .	7
Dropy . . . . .	4
Œdema puerperale . . . . .	1
Paralysis . . . . .	2
Cephalæa . . . . .	5
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	1

Dyspepsia

Dyspepsia . . . . .	7
Gastrodynia . . . . .	7
Enterodynia . . . . .	6
Colica Pictonum . . . . .	2
Obstipatio . . . . .	3
Diarrhœa . . . . .	7
Worms . . . . .	3
Scrophula . . . . .	3
Chlorosis . . . . .	6
Menorrhagia . . . . .	2
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1
Fluor albus . . . . .	2
Mammary Abscess . . . . .	2
Scirrhus ovarium . . . . .	1
Scirrhus liver . . . . .	1
Gravel and Dyfury . . . . .	6
Thrush . . . . .	3
Shingles . . . . .	2
Porrigo . . . . .	2
Itch . . . . .	3
Boils . . . . .	1
Prurigo . . . . .	1
Intertrigo . . . . .	1
Lepra . . . . .	1
Purpura . . . . .	1

## PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quartan . . . . .	I
Heſtica adoleſcentium . . . . .	2
Heſtica ſenilis . . . . .	I

The quick and irregular interchanges of froſt, ſnow, and rain, during the preſent month, have been productive of Coughs, catarrhal Fevers, internal Inflammations, and an aggravated ſtate of Phthiſis pulmonalis.

Several perſons, in the decline of life, have died ſuddenly from a violent attack of Catarrh, or the Peripneumonia notha of SYDENHAM, attended with a quick fluttering pulse, great difficulty of breathing, pain or oppreſſion of the cheſt, head-ache, vertigo, and flight delirium; the cheeks being, at firſt, red and ſluſhed, as SYDENHAM remarks, but preſently becoming livid and bloated. Under theſe circumſtances, a large effuſion of lymph uſually takes place into the cavity of the cheſt and pericardium. Bliſters, diaphoretics, gentle purgatives, and preparations of ſquill, ſeem to be the remedies which afford moſt certain alleviation. Blood-letting is inadmiſſible: of thoſe who have been bled, at any period of the diſeaſe, I ſcarcely ever recolleſt to have ſeen one ſurvive; and am convinced,



convinced, that Dr. SYDENHAM's mode of practice, in this complaint, would be almost universally destructive. The death of one patient was accelerated in consequence of the alarm and confusion occasioned by the dreadful fire at Mr. Meux's brewhouse, near which he resided.

Young persons, more especially females, are sometimes affected with the above species of Peripneumony; and have often so great a degree of dyspnoea, that they cannot lie down in bed, or take any sound sleep, for many successive nights: the pulse is feeble, and very quick, there being not less than 140 or 160 pulsations in a minute. In this disorder bleeding is equally fatal to the young and to those of an advanced age: young persons, however, in general, recover, if proper and early attention be paid to them.

The insidious appearances of this complaint sometimes lead unexperienced or careless practitioners into another error. The fur upon the tongue, after a few days, assumes a brownish colour: this circumstance, added to the state of the pulse, the loss of strength, and the absence of cough, suggests the idea of a malignant or putrid Fever; if the attention be not directed to the heaving of the chest,

chest, and to the exciting cause of the disease.

The use of bark, wine, and aromatics, in such a case, it will appear evident, cannot be less pernicious than the opposite mode of practice, by repeated blood-letting, strong purgatives, nitre, &c. so often fatally adopted by those who prescribe to the name of a disease, without sufficiently considering the state of the constitution affected with it.

The Measles continue, in nearly the same degree, as stated for the two preceding months. The Scarlatina anginosa and Small-pox are still abating.

According to the London Bills of Mortality, there have died, between the 20th of December and the 17th of January, of the Measles, twenty-one; of the Scarlet Fever, three; of the Small-pox ninety-seven.

In the general Bill for the year 1796, it appears, that 307 have died of the Measles; 3548 of the Small-pox; and 1547 in other acute diseases. On examining the Bills of Mortality, from the year 1628 to the present time, it will be found that at some periods a greater number has died of the Small-pox within twelve months; but that, in 1796, the proportion of deaths from this complaint, to  
the

the whole annual mortality, has exceeded that of any preceding year. The only years in which the deaths, by the Small-pox, amounted to more than 3000, were the following :

<i>Total of Deaths.</i>	<i>By the Small-pox.</i>
In 1725, 25,523.	3188, or 125 in 1000.
1736, 27,581.	3014, 100 ditto.
1752, 20,485.	3538, 172 ditto.
1757, 21,213.	3296, 154 ditto.
1763, 26,143.	3582, 137 ditto.
1768, 25,639.	3028, 128 ditto.
1772, 26,053.	3992, 153 ditto.
1796, 19,288.	3548, 183 ditto.

From the report published by the committee of the Small-pox and Inoculation Hospitals, it appears, that of those who take the disease casually, the mortality is in the proportion of one to six. It must be added, as a proof of the advantages of inoculation, that not more than one patient out of four or five hundred dies of the inoculated Small-pox. The number of patients admitted into the Small-pox Hospital, from the 26th of September, 1746, to the 1st of January, 1796, has been 19,202: the number of patients inoculated within the same period, 29,890.

During

During last year, 1506 were inoculated at the hospital, and only three out of that number died there. The number of patients admitted in the natural Small-pox was 480. As the hospitals are situated without the Bills of Mortality, their own register alone records the deaths which happen there, and which are according to the average above stated, or somewhat more, the cases admitted being generally of the most unfavourable kind.

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of January to the 20th of February.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	20
Peripneumony . . . . .	3
Pleurisy . . . . .	1
Angina . . . . .	3
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	2
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	8
	Malignant

Malignant Fever . . . . .	5
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	3
Measles . . . . .	2
Small-pox . . . . .	3
Erysipelas . . . . .	2
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	4
Hooping Cough . . . . .	3
Slow Fever . . . . .	2
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . .	6
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	7

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	45
Pulmonary Consumption . . . .	9
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	7
Spitting of blood . . . . .	2
Hæmorrhagy from the nose . . .	4
Cephalæa . . . . .	8
Apoplexy . . . . .	1
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	3
Epilepsy . . . . .	1
Asthenia . . . . .	15
Hysteria . . . . .	3
Paralysis . . . . .	1
Syncope . . . . .	1
Hypochondriasis . . . . .	3
Dropfy . . . . .	4
Scrophula . . . . .	5

Chlorosis

Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . . .	6
Abortion . . . . .	2
Pain of the side . . . . .	3
Dyspepsia . . . . .	13
Gastrodynia . . . . .	7
Enterodynia . . . . .	3
Diarrhœa . . . . .	6
Obstipatio . . . . .	3
Bilious vomiting . . . . .	2
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2
Fluor albus . . . . .	3
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	1
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	4
Worms . . . . .	6
Jaundice . . . . .	1
Gravel . . . . .	1
Varices . . . . .	1
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	1
Prurigo . . . . .	2
Nettle-rash . . . . .	2
Purpura . . . . .	1
Herpes miliaris . . . . .	1
Scabies . . . . .	3
Impetigo . . . . .	1
Porrigio . . . . .	2

In the present month, the weather has been considerably milder than during the preceding one.



one. The series of diseases in each will, notwithstanding, be found very nearly to correspond. It is likewise observable, that whenever catarrhal, pneumonic, and other inflammatory diseases prevail extensively, the proportion of contagious complaints is much diminished.

One of the cases of peritoneal Inflammation, which had been neglected for ten days, terminated fatally. On examination of the parts affected after death, a large quantity of pus was found effused into the abdominal cavity; the bowels were glued together by a thick, inflammatory exudation, and many portions of them appeared black and contracted, but no gangrene had taken place: the colon was superficially ulcerated in several places.

Inflammation of the peritoneum and omentum frequently occurs here, both in adults, and children, or even infants, and becomes fatal through improper treatment. Being attended with bilious vomiting, great depression of strength, and a small weak pulse, it is often mistaken for a colic, or enterodynia arising from flatulence, and a too irritable state of the alimentary canal: whence opiates, warm purgatives, aromatics, and spirituous cordials, are usually

usually given. The consequences of this practice are always fatal. Not only the puriform effusion and exudation take place, but likewise extensive ulceration: sometimes the whole omentum is converted into a purulent mass, or wholly destroyed: in other cases, there are many circular gangrenous patches on the surface of the intestines. The complaint at an early period is easily relieved by the application of a number of leeches round the umbilicus; by pediluvium, fomentations, and gentle purgatives. Cupping-glasses cannot be applied on account of the tension and foreness of the abdomen. It may not be amiss to observe, that bleeding from the arm is much less effectual in relieving the pain and inflammation than the repeated use of leeches.

*The deaths stated in the Bills of Mortality  
for the last four weeks are as follow :*

Small-pox . . . . .	67	Hydrocephalus . . . . .	2
Measles . . . . .	14	Pulmonary complaints, 510	
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	1	Rheumatism and Gout, 11	
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	Dropsey . . . . .	51
Hooping Cough . . . . .	42	Cancer . . . . .	2
Fevers . . . . .	132	Inflammation and Ul-	
Diseases of Infants . . . . .	41	cers . . . . .	32
Puerperal cases . . . . .	19	Rupture . . . . .	5
Apoplexy and Palsy . . . . .	25		

The number of deaths referred to pulmonary Consumption seems enormous. I shall endeavour at some future period to ascertain, by a correct mode of investigation, whether this article in the Bills of Mortality be consistent with truth.

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of February to the 20th of March.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	48
Pleurisy . . . . .	2
Hæmoptœ . . . . .	3
Angina . . . . .	2
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	5
Small-pox . . . . .	4
Measles . . . . .	2
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	2
Erysipelas . . . . .	2
Malignant Fever . . . . .	2
Slow Fever . . . . .	1

Puerperal

Puerperal Fever . . . . .	4
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . .	9

# CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	74
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	14
Pleurodyne . . . . .	2
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	11
Lumbago . . . . .	2
Asthénia . . . . .	10
Dropfy . . . . .	5
Hypochondriasis . . . . .	2
Cephalæa . . . . .	5
Hysteria . . . . .	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	2
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	1
Gastrodynia . . . . .	15
Dyspepsia . . . . .	7
Enterodynia . . . . .	5
Diarrhœa . . . . .	7
Constipatio . . . . .	2
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	2
Menorrhagia . . . . .	3
Fluor albus . . . . .	2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . . .	6
Scrophula . . . . .	4
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	2
Worms . . . . .	3

Scirrhus liver . . . . .	1
Jaundice . . . . .	2
Hernia . . . . .	2
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1
Tooth-ache . . . . .	3
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	2
Herpes . . . . .	1
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	5
Lupus . . . . .	1

Nearly one half of the cases in the above list are diseases of the lungs, occasioned by the sharp and intensely cold north-east winds, which have prevailed during the month. The symptoms of the epidemic Catarrh were, head-ache, sometimes attended with vertigo; a thin, acrimonious discharge from the nostrils; slight inflammation of the throat; a sense of constriction in the chest, with a frequent dry cough; pains in the limbs; a white tongue; a quick and small pulse; with a sensation of languor, and general debility. This disorder continued about eight days; and then terminated with gentle perspirations, or in some instances by a diarrhœa. It has been, by many practitioners, denominated an Influenza, but, I think, not with strict propriety, the complaint being merely epidemic

mical from a particular state of the atmosphere, and not propagated by contagion. Coughs have been remarkably severe and obstinate: they were frequently attended with painful stitches, and spitting of blood. Several persons, not previously much indisposed, were seized on a sudden with a violent cough and great difficulty of breathing: the countenance presently became livid and bloated; the pulse weak and fluttering; and they expired in a very short time. I recollect many similar instances of sudden death, after exposure to cold, during the severe winter in the year 1794-5.

One of the cases of *Scarlatina anginosa*, which appeared slight in the first stage, began to assume the malignant form of that disease on the 5th day, as soon as the eruption declined. The patient was a girl about three years old, who had been previously in a good state of health. At the time mentioned, she became comatose: the eyes were dull and glassy; the pulse usually 144, or upwards: her throat, tongue, and palate, were covered with aphthæ: a large quantity of phlegm collected in the fauces, and produced a rattling in the breath; her cheeks were flushed and tumid: whenever she was roused from her



flumber, she was extremely irritable and fretful; but soon after returned to a state of torpor and insensibility. On the eighth day, the right cheek and eye-lids were affected with an erisipelatous tumour, which presently closed the eye. On the ninth, a considerable discharge began to take place, from the eyes and nostrils, of a thin acrimonious fluid, producing excoriation, which was much increased by the little patient's constantly rubbing or picking the nose and lips. As soon as this discharge appeared, the secretion of the phlegm in the throat ceased, and with it the disagreeable rattling in expiration and inspiration. On the twelfth day, the forearms were again covered with the scarlet eruption; and patches of it likewise appeared about the loins and nates. The rash declined in two or three days, but without any alleviation of the coma, or other febrile symptoms. There was indeed no material alteration till the eighteenth day of the disease, when the erisipelatous tumour began to subside, and its surface to desquamate, so that the eye could be opened. The pulse, at this time, returned to its usual standard; the tongue became soft and moist, though ulcerated in several places; the dozing and insensibility were removed;

the

the child was able to sit up, and fought for amusement. On the twentieth day there was a return of the swelling in the under eye-lid; but no other morbid symptom remained excepting debility and great fretfulness.

This child, being the daughter of an eminent and amiable physician, was well nursed, and attended with anxious care, otherwise its chance of recovery had been but small; there being few instances of escape from a disorder so virulent.

*The deaths reported during the last four weeks in the Bills of Mortality are as follow :*

Asthma and Consumption . . . . .	578	Apoplexy and Palsy, . . . . .	28
Hooping Cough . . . . .	41	Lunatic . . . . .	10
Fevers . . . . .	134	Jaundice . . . . .	4
Small-pox . . . . .	32	Dropsy . . . . .	81
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	1	Inflammation and	
Measles . . . . .	7	Mortification . . . . .	57
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	24	Fistula . . . . .	12
Croup . . . . .	1	Cancer . . . . .	20
Convulsions . . . . .	307	Gravel . . . . .	2
Teething and Thrush, . . . . .	51	Gout . . . . .	14
Water in the head . . . . .	5	From Old age . . . . .	186

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.*List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

## ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	16
Peripneumony . . . . .	2
Hæmoptœ . . . . .	6
Epistaxis . . . . .	2
Angina . . . . .	4
Otalgia . . . . .	1
Ophthalmia . . . . .	2
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . .	3
Enteritis . . . . .	1
Phlegmone Testis . . . . .	1
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	4
Gout . . . . .	2
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	4
Measles . . . . .	2
Small-pox . . . . .	3
Hooping Cough . . . . .	3
Malignant Fever . . . . .	2
Slow Fever . . . . .	3
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	2
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . .	9

CHRONIC

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	37
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	12
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	6
Sciatica . . . . .	2
Nephralgia . . . . .	4
Pleurodynè . . . . .	2
Asthénia . . . . .	13
Hysteria . . . . .	2
Epilepsy . . . . .	2
Paralysis . . . . .	3
Cephalæa . . . . .	2
Apoplexy . . . . .	1
Dyspepsia . . . . .	12
Gastrodynia . . . . .	4
Enterodynia . . . . .	6
Diarrhœa . . . . .	5
Obstipatio . . . . .	1
Colica Pictonum . . . . .	2
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	3
Hernia . . . . .	2
Worms . . . . .	3
Dysury . . . . .	2
Menorrhagia . . . . .	4
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . . .	8
Fluor albus . . . . .	3
Scirrhus ovarium . . . . .	1
Scirrhus liver . . . . .	1

Anafarca . . . . .	4
Hydrothorax . . . . .	3
Rickets . . . . .	2
Scrophula . . . . .	5
Porrigo . . . . .	3
Itch . . . . .	5
Ecthyma . . . . .	1
Purpura . . . . .	1

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian . . . . .	1
Hectica adolescentium . . . . .	2

The number of catarrhal complaints has been considerably diminished within the present month: inflammatory diseases, however, appear, on the whole, to have been most predominant. One of the cases of Peripneumony terminated fatally; the patient, a female, having been bled largely, and repeatedly. The Measles and the Hooping Cough are not very frequent at the west end of the town; but, as I understand, prevail much in the city, more especially the latter disease: forty-four children have died of it, between the 21st of March and the 18th of April, according to the report in the Bills of Mortality.

One

One of the three cases of *Scarlatina anginosa* proved fatal: the patient was a delicate boy, about four years of age, who struggled with the complaint till the 19th day, and then expired suddenly. — In the case of this disease given last month, a considerable quantity of matter formed in the swelling of the under eye-lid, which was discharged by an opening, made on the 24th day from the beginning of the fever: the abscess healed in a short time; and the child has since been gradually regaining her health and strength.

After the abatement of the epidemic *Catarrh*, a violent disease fell upon cats, by which many hundreds of those domestic animals perished. The particular symptoms of their malady, I had not a sufficient opportunity of ascertaining: but, from dissections, it appeared, that the bowels had been drawn together by a violent cramp, or spasmodic constriction, involving likewise the omentum, and preventing any passage. In some, the intestines were partially red, or blackish: but, in the greater number of instances, the contraction and extraordinary twisting of the bowels had taken place without any marks of inflammation.



Between the 21st of March and the 18th of April, the Bills of Mortality report 1500 deaths; 29 by the Small-pox; 526 of infants and children under five years of age; 502 from Asthma and Consumption. I formerly noticed the large proportion of deaths stated in the Bills of Mortality as arising from pulmonary complaints; and proposed to apply some test, in order to ascertain the correctness of this article. The only one I have to offer is the result of my own experience, by exhibiting a fair and exact account of all the fatal cases which have occurred during the last two years. — However uncomfortable such a review may be to a physician, I have for once ventured to make it; and the following statement may be depended upon as precisely correct. — Out of 4500 persons admitted under my care, in the years 1795 and 1796, 246 died from the following disorders: of Pulmonary Consumption 77; Hæmorrhagy from the lungs 5; Peripneumony 1; Hooping Cough 3; Cough, succeeding the Measles, 6; Small-pox 20; Scarlatina anginosa 2; Malignant Fever 8; Slow Fever 3; Summer Fever 1; Puerperal Fever 2; Ulcerated malignant Sore-throat 3; Peritoneal Inflammation 2; Inflammation of the

the bowels, and Hernia, 4; Dysentery 1; Ulcer of the rectum 1; Psoas abscess 1; Gangrenous Ulcer 1; Tetanus, with locked jaw, 2; Acute Diseases of Infants, under two years of age, 14; Scrophula, Rickets, and Tabes mesenterica, 10; Hydrocephalus 7; Scirrhus and Cancer uteri 3; Cancer of the breast 3; gradual Decline, mostly with Scirrhus liver, and Dropsy, 21; Decay from old age 7; Jaundice 1; Stone 1; Stoppage of the bowels 2; Disorder of the stomach and bowels, from excess in drinking spirits, 14; Apoplexy 6; Paralysis 8; obstinate Head-ache 1; Menorrhagia 3; Abortion 1.

In the above account, the deaths from pulmonary complaints, exclusive of the Hooping Cough and Measles, amount to one-third of the whole mortality; which affords a proof, that the proportion stated in the Bills of Mortality is not over-rated. That proportion, during the winter months, will be found to vary from one-third to one-half. In the general Bill for the year 1796, if we exclude executions, other violent deaths, and abortive or still-born infants, the number of deaths is reduced to 17,648; of which 5264 are referred to pulmonary diseases. This proportion

proportion will not differ much from that stated as the result of my own experience, allowance being made for the extraordinary fatality of the Small-pox, in many parts of the city, during the year 1796. If the deaths by the Small-pox, and of Infants under two years of age, be deducted from the sum total, the proportional mortality from pulmonary complaints, to that of all other diseases, is as 5264 to 8680, or as 1 to  $1\frac{5}{8}$  nearly.

It must therefore be allowed that diseases of the lungs are more fatal in this place than any other species of disease; which is partly referable to the variable state of our climate; but perhaps not less to our modes of living, and to the little attention paid in adapting the dress to the change of seasons.

In my own list, the article of pulmonary Consumption includes cases of ulcerations of the lungs, and alteration of their texture, in consequence of pneumonic Inflammation and repeated Catarrhs. I apprehend not more than a fourth part of the whole number of cases put down could be referred to proper Phthisis, arising from the slow and successive  
suppurations

suppurations of tubercles in strumous constitutions.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	8.
Peripneumony . . . . .	2
Angina . . . . .	2
Ophthalmia . . . . .	2
Hæmoptœ . . . . .	4
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	4
Gout . . . . .	2
Malignant Fever . . . . .	4.
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	6
Small-pox . . . . .	3
Measles . . . . .	1
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	2
Hooping Cough . . . . .	2
Slow Fever . . . . .	3
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	2
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . .	6

### CHRONIC

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	23
Phthisis pulmonalis . . . . .	10
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	11
Asthénia . . . . .	15
Dropsey . . . . .	7
Hysteria . . . . .	3
Epilepsy . . . . .	1
Syncope . . . . .	2
Apoplexy . . . . .	1
Paralysis . . . . .	3
Dyspepsia . . . . .	14
Gastrodynia . . . . .	6
Enterodynia . . . . .	8
Diarrhœa . . . . .	7
Constipatio . . . . .	2
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	3
Worms . . . . .	4
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . .	12
Fluor albus . . . . .	6
Menorrhagia . . . . .	3
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	1
Gravel and Dyfury . . . . .	3
Scirrhus liver . . . . .	4
Jaundice . . . . .	3

Scrophula

Scrophula . . . . .	4
Tabes . . . . .	4
Purpura . . . . .	1
Itch . . . . .	3
Scald-head . . . . .	2
Inflamed Pustules . . . . .	2
Noli me tangere . . . . .	1

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian . . . . .	1
Hemicranium . . . . .	3
Hæctica senilis . . . . .	4

The warm and mild weather, which commenced on the 12th of May, put a stop to the pneumonic and catarrhal complaints, so prevalent during the two preceding months. Since the beginning of May, the *Scarlatina anginosa* has become more frequent than any other contagious disease, both in town and in many parts of the country: the disease has generally occurred in its malignant and fatal form, which, at this season of the year, is very unusual. However, the method of treatment formerly recommended (see page 25) has been uniformly successful, in the cases presented to my own observation.

The



The other Acute Diseases having afforded nothing worthy of particular notice, I shall at present offer a few remarks on the chronic Purpura, a title which has often appeared in the foregoing monthly lists of diseases, and which was intended to express the complaint better known under the appellation of Petechiæ sine febre. A slight degree of this complaint often takes place in women and children, who live on a poor diet, and use little exercise. Without any considerable sensation of illness, an eruption of dark red spots appears in the skin of the legs, arms, breasts, and abdomen. These spots are precisely the same as the Petechiæ in malignant Fevers; and, with regard to size, colour, &c., very much resemble flea-bites, only being without the central point made by the sting of the insect. On the legs, however, they are usually somewhat larger, and often become confluent in irregular patches. The only disorder attending the eruption is a sensation of general weakness and languor, without any febrile symptoms; and a cure is readily performed by the application of proper diet and a sufficient degree of exercise. Another form of the disease, which may be entitled Purpura hæmorrhagica, is much more

more violent and dangerous. For some weeks previous to the appearance of purple spots, the patient complains of an oppressive sensation of languor, weariness, faintness, and a gnawing pain at the stomach. Sometimes the eruption is more immediately preceded by shiverings, nausea, bilious vomitings, and acute pains of the limbs referred to the bones. The spots appear first on the legs; and afterwards, without any certain order, on the thighs, arms, and trunk of the body. Their primary colour is a bright red, but this, within a day or two, changes to a purple or livid hue. They are considerably larger than the spots of the *Purpura simplex*, but, like them, are always nearly of a circular form. Sometimes they are few and distinct, sometimes numerous and coherent; they are sometimes distributed uniformly over the surface of the body, sometimes in irregular clusters. In many cases, they are interspersed with vibices, or livid patches, resembling the effects of a bruise.

The hæmorrhagy, which always attends this kind of eruption, is at first very profuse; and, however it may be checked, returns frequently; in some instances, every day at a stated hour: it takes place from the nostrils, throat,

throat, and mouth; often from the lungs, stomach, or intestines; also from the uterus, even at an advanced period of life. A softness and swelling of the gums is not a constant appearance in the hæmorrhagic Purpura; when blood is discharged from the mouth, it seems to spring from abrasions on the inside of the cheeks, on the tongue, or tonsils; all which surfaces are occasionally covered with purple spots.

This disease has no regular or stated termination; it has been protracted in the different cases which I have seen, from three weeks to twelve months or upwards. In none of those cases did the disease prove fatal: it appears, however, from the account of medical authors, that the hæmorrhagy has, on some occasions, been so violent as to produce almost immediate death.\* When the disease has continued some length of time, anasarcaous swellings, and gangrenous ulcers of the extremities, usually succeed.

The exciting causes of the hæmorrhagic Purpura seem to be poor diet, a sedentary mode of life, watching, and anxiety of mind.

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\* See the cases in the *Acta Natur. Curiosor. & Listeri Exercitat. de Scorbuto.*

Hence it affects women in a much larger proportion than men. The complaint, however, is, in this place, very frequent among children who live well, and are under no particular restraint. In such cases, I apprehend it must be referred to the impure air of a large city, and to the want of the salubrious exhalations from growing vegetables. As a proof of this position, it may be mentioned, that children affected with the disease, on whom the usual remedies have been applied with little success, are presently cured, after being removed into the country.

The mode of treatment for this disease is simple, and may be comprised in a very few words. It is proper to recommend a generous diet, the use of wine, Peruvian bark, and acids, along with moderate exercise in the open air, and whatever may tend to produce cheerfulness or serenity of mind.

Cases of the Purpura, or Petechiæ sine febre, have of late been multiplied in periodical publications relating to medicine, as if the disease were new or extraordinary. It must, undoubtedly, be considered as a branch of the true Scurvy, and, as such, it has been properly noticed by the writers on that subject two hundred years ago. It was not  
unknown

unknown to the ancients; for, Hippocrates himself has described the eruption, and mentioned some of the circumstances which usually attend it; see his *Prænot. Coac. sect. 2.* Actuarius has also shewn his acquaintance with this disease, and theorizes upon it, according to the notions of his own time. *De Meth. Med. lib. i. cap. 23.*

Cases of the *Purpura* are related by Amatus Lusitanus,\* Eugalenus,† Horstius,‡ Pezoldus,|| Lister,§ Hoffman,¶ Behren,\*\* Werlhoff,†† and by different writers in the *Acta Naturæ Curiosorum.*‡‡ In the ninth volume

\* *De morbo Pulicari sine febre; Curat. Med. 70. Cent. 3, anno 1550.*

† *De Scorbuto. See obs. 2. 33. 59. 62. 68. 69. 72.*

‡ *Obs. 17. lib. 5.*

|| *Obs. Ch. Select. 6.*

§ *Exerc. de Scorbuto, anno 1680; see cases 1. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.*

¶ *De Purp. Scorb. tom. iv. and Supplem. part I. and II.*

\*\* *De Affect. a Mitylis.*

†† *De Variol. & Anthrac. cap. iii. §. 15.*

‡‡ *Tom. i. obs. 35 & 79. — Tom. iii. 79. — Tom. iv. p. 468. — Tom. v. obs. 30. — Tom. vii. obs. 110. 131. &c. —*

volume of this work, there is a complete history of this disease, under the denomination of *Petechia mendaces*. General observations upon it have also been made by Riverius,\* Sydenham, Cuffon,† Sauvages,‡ Burserius,|| Strack,§ and many other respectable authors, to which scarcely any thing of importance can now be added.

*The Bills of Mortality, from the 18th of April to the 16th of May, report 1341 deaths: from*

Ague . . . . .	2		Cancer . . . . .	8
Apoplexy . . . . .	14		Convulsions . . . . .	395
Asthma and Consump-			Croup . . . . .	1
tion . . . . .	466		Dropfy . . . . .	67

&c. — Compare *Phil. Transf.* vol. liii. — *Commerc. Literar.* Norimberg, 1735. Hebd. 2 and 7. — *Acta Hafnens.* vol. ii. — Dr. Duncan's *Medical Cases*, and *Med. Comment.* — *Medical Facts*, vol. ii. and a case by Dr. Aikin, in the *Mem. of the Medical Society of London*, vol. iii.

\* *Prac. Med.* l. xvii. cap. i. and obs. 18. Cent. 2. obs. 21. Cent. 1.

† *De Purpura sine febre.*

‡ *De Phænigmo Petechiali.*

|| *Instit. Med.* vol. ii. 10.

§ *Obs. Med. de Morbo cum Petechiis.*



Fever . . . . .	119	Palsy . . . . .	6
Gout . . . . .	12	Piles . . . . .	1
Hæmorrhagy . . . .	1	Pleurisy . . . . .	1
Head-ache . . . . .	2	Puerperal cases . . .	19
Hooping Cough . . .	23	Rupture . . . . .	2
Jaundice . . . . .	6	Scarlet Fever . . . .	1
Jaw locked . . . . .	1	Small-pox . . . . .	20
Lues Venerea . . . .	4	Still-born and Abor-	
Lunatic . . . . .	10	tive . . . . .	45
Inflammation, Ab-		Stone . . . . .	1
scess, and Mortifi-		Teeth . . . . .	34
cation . . . . .	42	Thrush . . . . .	2
Old age . . . . .	111	Water in the head . .	6

From this statement it will appear, that more than one-third of the deaths were produced by pulmonic diseases. Of infants, under two years of age, three hundred and eighty-three (above one-fourth of the whole number) have died within the time above specified. As only one hundred and twenty or thirty cases are referred, by the Bills, to diseases peculiar to infants, abortive births being included, the remaining number (about two hundred and sixty) must be made up from the indefinite articles of Fever and Convulsions.

Lastly, it may be remarked, that one hundred and twenty-two persons died between the ages of seventy and ninety.

## ACCOUNT

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

## ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>M</b> EASLES . . . . .	10
Scarlatina anginosa . . .	6
Small-pox . . . . .	3
Swine-pox . . . . .	2
Malignant Fever . . . . .	3
Catarrh . . . . .	6
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	3
Gout . . . . .	2
Otalgia . . . . .	1
Pleurisy . . . . .	1
Inflammation of the bowels . .	1
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . .	1
Summer Fever . . . . .	1
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	2
Herpetic Sore-throat . . . . .	1
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	1
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	6

F

CHRONIC

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia . . . . .	24
Hysteria . . . . .	3
Syncope . . . . .	2
Epilepsy . . . . .	1
Cephalæa . . . . .	3
Apoplexy . . . . .	1
Paralysis . . . . .	2
Dropy . . . . .	6
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	5
Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	15
Spitting of blood . . . . .	4
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	8
Pleurodyne . . . . .	3
Dyspepsia . . . . .	12
Gastrodynia . . . . .	4
Enterodynia . . . . .	3
Diarrhœa . . . . .	3
Chlorosis . . . . .	4
Fluor albus . . . . .	4
Menorrhagia . . . . .	2
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1
Worms . . . . .	3
Gravel and Dyfury . . . . .	4
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2
Scirrhus liver . . . . .	1
Scrophula . . . . .	6

Tabes

Tabes . . . . .	5
Herpes zofter (Shingles) . . . .	2
Herpetic Ringworm . . . . .	3
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	1
Porrigo . . . . .	2
Itch . . . . .	3
Morbus Pedicularis . . . . .	1

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian . . . . .	1
Hæctica fenilis . . . . .	5
Hæctica adolescentium . . . . .	2
Hemicranium . . . . .	1

The cold and wet weather in the month of May protracted the duration of inflammatory diseases, and made an unfavourable season for the Measles, Scarlatina, &c. In a girl about nine years old, the eruption of the Measles was suddenly repelled, soon after its appearance, by exposure to cold. A most violent fever ensued: the pulse became quick, small, and irregular; the tongue was moist, though furred; the eyes dull and heavy; the skin pale and livid; the extremities generally cold: she had a slight cough: her breathing was laborious, and attended with a rattling in the throat, owing to an increased secretion

of phlegm from the lungs. She was usually comatose; but, when disturbed, extremely querulous and fretful. She drank only milk and water, and took no other food, nor any medicines. The above symptoms continued, without much variation, for four days; and she died on the ninth day of the disease.

Since the commencement of warm weather, in the month of June, both the Measles and Scarlatina have appeared in their mildest forms. In two cases of Measles, the eruption was not attended with the least catarrhal complaint, nor with any febrile symptom, excepting a slight fur on the tongue.

The species of Sore-throat, termed Angina herpetica, has not been noticed by medical writers. It is preceded by violent shiverings, head-ache, pain of the stomach, nausea, aching pains in the limbs, a quick pulse, flushing of the cheeks, restlessness, and great heat of the skin during the night. A day or two after the commencement of these symptoms, there is felt a disagreeable roughness in the throat, with a difficulty and pain in swallowing. On the third day, little watery vesicles arise on the uvula, tonsils, &c. and are attended with a sensation of soreness or pricking. On the fourth and fifth day, clusters of  
herpetic

herpetic pustules appear about the mouth, and sometimes on the red part of the lip. (On the sixth and seventh day, the fluid in the pustules turns yellowish, the internal vesicles break, and the fever subsides. On the eighth and ninth, the slight ulcerations in the throat are healed; and the circular blotches about the lips are covered with slight scabs, which soon fall off; and the patient experiences no farther uneasiness.

*The deaths in the Bills of Mortality, from the 23d of May to the 20th of June, are stated as follows :*

Asthma and Consump-		Hooping-cough . . .	15
tion . . . . .	344	Jaundice . . . . .	2
Apoplexy and sudden-		Inflammation and Ab-	
ly . . . . .	15	scess . . . . .	20
aged . . . . .	92	Lunatic . . . . .	3
Abortive and Still-		Measles . . . . .	22
born . . . . .	51	Mortification . . . .	13
Convulsions . . . . .	238	Palsy . . . . .	6
Child-bed . . . . .	13	Pleurisy . . . . .	3
Diarrhoea . . . . .	4	Small-pox . . . . .	37
Erysipelas . . . . .	53	Sore-throat . . . . .	11
Fever . . . . .	105	Teeth . . . . .	15
Hæmorrhage . . . . .	7	Thrush . . . . .	3
Infant . . . . .	1	Water in the head . .	7

(Out of this number, three hundred and fifteen died under two years of age, twenty-



fix between eighty and ninety, and one person between ninety and a hundred.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>M</b> EASLES . . . . .	13
Scarlatina Anginosa . . .	4
Small-pox . . . . .	3
Swine-pox . . . . .	3
Erysipelas of the face . . . . .	1
Apthous Sore-throat . . . . .	5
Inflamed Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Hooping Cough . . . . .	3
Catarrh . . . . .	4
Pneumonic Inflammation . . . . .	1
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	1
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	3
Malignant Fever . . . . .	4
Summer Fever . . . . .	2
Slow Fever . . . . .	3
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	2
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	7

CHRONIC

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthenia . . . . .	29
Syncope and Hysteria . . . . .	5
St. Vitus's Dance . . . . .	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	2
Cephalæa . . . . .	6
Apoplexy . . . . .	3
Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	10
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	5
Hæmorrhagy from the lungs . . . . .	4
Hæmorrhagy from the stomach, . . . . .	1
Bilious vomiting . . . . .	4
Dyspepsia . . . . .	10
Gastrodynia . . . . .	8
Enterodynia . . . . .	3
Diarrhœa . . . . .	9
Fluor albus . . . . .	4
Menorrhagia . . . . .	2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . . . . .	5
Dropfy . . . . .	8
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	9
Lumbago and Sciatica . . . . .	5
Scrophula . . . . .	6
Jaundice . . . . .	1
Gravel and Dyfury . . . . .	3
Worms . . . . .	4
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	3
F 4	Hernia

Hernia . . . . .	1
Scald-head . . . . .	4
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	6
Tooth-rash . . . . .	4
Boils . . . . .	3
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	2
Gutta Rosea . . . . .	2
Noli me tangere . . . . .	1
Erythema . . . . .	2
Purpura . . . . .	1
Chronic Nettle-rash . . . . .	2

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian . . . . .	1
Hemicranium . . . . .	1
Hectica fenilis . . . . .	3

It is observed by Sydenham, that the Measles, when epidemical, usually commence in January or February, and are rapidly diffused till the vernal equinox; that the morbillous constitution is then at its acmé, and afterwards gradually declines till midsummer, becoming extinct in the month of July. Having, however, paid attention to the subject for many years past, I am thence enabled to say, there is no such regularity in the commencement, progress, and decline of this disease.

disease. It has often been epidemical during the months of November and December, has nearly ceased in the spring season, and has been again extensively diffused after Midsummer.

Experience, likewise, affords sufficient reason to controvert the truth of a position made by several medical authors, that epidemical contagious diseases succeed each other in a certain order or series; some of them predominating for a season to the exclusion of the rest. On the contrary, it is in general found, that the Small-Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Hooping Cough, become epidemical about the same time, and continue their progress, though not always in equal degrees or proportions. This has been uniformly the case in London, according to my own observations, for many successive years.

The part of the year which, in this climate, most favours the propagation of contagious diseases, is the autumnal season and the beginning of winter; or the time between the end of August and the middle of December. The progress of malignant Fevers, of the Small-Pox, and Scarlatina anginosa, is checked by the first frost in December; but the Measles and Hooping Cough sometimes

continue their course through the winter, without much abatement.

In two cases of Measles, within the present month, a circumstance occurred which merits attention. The previous fever and the catarrhal symptoms having been moderate, or rather slight, the eruption took place in the usual form on the fourth day, and was distributed over the face, breast, and arms. It disappeared two or three days afterward, and no complaint seemed to remain. In the succeeding night, however, a violent fever commenced, and in the morning a fresh eruption appeared, which was diffused nearly over the whole body. This second stage of the disorder was attended throughout with much fever, with inflammation of the eyes, a constant troublesome cough, and a diarrhœa. The eruption went off, along with the fever, in four days: the cough and diarrhœa continued some time longer. Thus the whole duration of the disease was twelve days, eight of which were occupied by the two eruptions. Both the above patients were confined, after the first appearance of the rash, to their bed-chambers, in which an uniform temperature was preserved; so that the renewal of the disease could not be caused by any check  
given

given to it in the first stage from exposure to cold. A double fever and two successive eruptions I never before remarked in the Measles, nor is it mentioned by practical writers. These circumstances are, however, not unusual in the Small-pox: the only difference is, that, in the Small-pox, there is an interval of eight days between the two eruptions. The first eruption always consists of large distinct pocks, without fever; in the second, the pustules are small and coherent, or sometimes confluent.

In one case of the malignant Fever, which was attended with coma, a weak and very quick pulse, and a black incrustation of the tongue and teeth, there appeared on the extremities large spots of a dark red colour, intermixed with petechiæ; and, about the fourth day, considerable vesicles, filled with a blackish lymph. On the fifth day, the tongue was dry and rigid; the jaw became likewise constricted and immovable, so that no liquid could be passed into the mouth. In this dreadful situation, the patient, a delicate young lady, seventeen years of age, expired on the sixth day of the disease.



*The following list of deaths is given in the Bills of Mortality for the last four weeks.*

Apoplexy and suddenly . . . . .	9	Jaundice . . . . .	4
Asthma and Consumption . . . . .	340	Inflammation and Abscesses . . . . .	23
Aged . . . . .	74	Jaw locked . . . . .	1
Abortive and Still-born . . . . .	52	Lunatic . . . . .	6
Brain-Fever . . . . .	2	Measles . . . . .	15
Convulsions . . . . .	220	Mertification . . . . .	15
Croup . . . . .	2	Palsy . . . . .	3
Child-bed . . . . .	17	Small-pox . . . . .	21
Cancer . . . . .	4	Sore-throat . . . . .	1
Dropsy . . . . .	61	St. Anthony's Fire . . . . .	1
Fever . . . . .	83	Teeth . . . . .	24
Gout . . . . .	5	Thrush . . . . .	4
Hooping Cough . . . . .	20	Worms . . . . .	1
		Water in the head . . . . .	3

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of July to the 20th of August.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>A</b> CU TE Rheumatism . . . . .	6
Gout . . . . .	3
Catarrh . . . . .	3
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . . .	1

Aphthous

Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	4
Mortification of the bowels . . .	1
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	1
Hæmorrhagy from the lungs . . .	6
Contagious, malignant Fever . . .	2
Measles . . . . .	5
Scarlatina . . . . .	2
Miliaria æstiva . . . . .	1
Small-pox . . . . .	2
Chicken-pox . . . . .	3
Summer Fever . . . . .	4
Slow Fever . . . . .	1
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	1
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . .	9

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia . . . . .	34
Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	18
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	11
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	10
Sciatica. . . . .	4
Paralysis . . . . .	1
Hysteria . . . . .	3
Cephalæa . . . . .	4
Chlorosis . . . . .	2
Dyspepsia . . . . .	10
Gastrodynia . . . . .	9
Enterodynia . . . . .	4

Bilious

Bilious Vomiting and Diarrhœa,	16
Menorrhagia . . . . .	3
Fluor albus . . . . .	7
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	1
Scirrhus liver . . . . .	1
Jaundice . . . . .	2
Prolapsus ani . . . . .	2
Hernia . . . . .	1
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	3
Dysury and Gravel . . . . .	3
Dropfy . . . . .	7
Œdema puerperale . . . . .	1
Scrophula . . . . .	3
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	4
Worms . . . . .	2
Cancer . . . . .	1
Impetigo . . . . .	1
Lupus . . . . .	1
Inflamed Pustules . . . . .	3
Prurigo . . . . .	2
Itch . . . . .	3
Scald-head . . . . .	2
Scaly Tetters . . . . .	2
Purpura . . . . .	1

The frequent and sudden changes of the weather, during the last four weeks, have produced

duced more cases of acute and chronic Rheumatism, of Catarrh, and other pulmonic diseases, than is usual for the present season. Violent disorders of the stomach and bowels, attended with bilious discharges, have also been very prevalent. The proper Cholera, as described by Sydenham, in general succeeds these complaints, not appearing till the end of August, or beginning of September. Contagious Fevers of all kinds seem to have abated considerably within the present month; at least, on the western side of the town.

The numerous cases of aphthous Sore-throat, put down in the list of diseases, for several months past, demand some attention. A slight account of this complaint was given formerly\*: but a more enlarged history of it may not be amiss, as it has a better right to be termed idiopathic than many other diseases, to which particular names have been assigned.

The aphthous Sore-throat usually begins with slight feverish symptoms, as head-ache, irregular shiverings, and pain in the limbs. Two or three days afterwards, a roughness

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\* See page 11.

and swelling are felt in the throat : upon inspection, the tongue appears of a dark-red colour, excepting that the middle part of it is covered with a thin whitish fur, above which, the points of the elongated papillæ are every where visible. On the tops of these, small ulcerations are formed along the upper surface and sides of the tongue ; also on the uvula and tonsils, which are tumid, and much inflamed. In children, the ulcerations extend to the lips, palate, inside of the cheeks, and to the gums. The small specks of ulceration usually remain distinct, and heal in a few days ; but are, from time to time, succeeded by others in the same, or in different situations. In some cases, however, these specks become confluent, and form, upon the palate and gums, within the fauces and cheeks, extensive patches of ulceration, covered with thick sloughs of a white or yellowish colour. There is seldom any disorder of the constitution attending this species of Sore-throat, beyond the first four or five days of its course ; but the complaint in the mouth and fauces does not terminate in less than three weeks : it sometimes continues five or six weeks, or even longer, producing, however, no farther trouble than a slight sensation of roughness

in



in the throat, with some difficulty in swallowing.

Men are often affected with the aphthous Sore-throat; but women and children are much more liable to it. Where there are many children in the same family, all of them have this disorder about the same time: in many instances I have observed a return of it in autumn, for several successive years.

The causes of this complaint seem to be, exposure to cold air, or drinking cold liquors, after being much heated by exercise; intemperance, or an unwholesome diet; and acrid effluvia taken into the lungs by respiration. Those who attend persons affected with Fevers, confluent Small-pox, or the Scarlatina anginosa, are very frequently affected with aphthous ulcerations in the mouth and throat, as above described. The aphthous Sore-throat is likewise connected, on many occasions, with a miliary eruption over the surface of the body, which takes place in summer, along with a slight fever. See page 120.

This disease requires a light soft diet, and mild drinks, as whey, barley-water, toast and water, &c. with moderate exercise. The mineral acids, bark, and other medicines usually  
pre-



prescribed for it, have but little effect in shortening its duration.

Aphthous ulcerations occur symptomatically in a variety of diseases, both acute and chronic. They seldom fail to appear whenever the constitution has been weakened by old age, or long confinement from Dyspeptic and Gouty complaints, Diarrhœa, Chlorosis, and Phthisis pulmonalis, or other forms of Hætic in which the lungs are not particularly affected. Aphthæ also succeed the Measles, Scarlatina, Erysipelas, and Small-pox: in autumn, when the air is cold and moist, they occur in every case of Malignant Fever, and almost universally affect women soon after child-bearing.

Ketelaer, who professes to give an enlarged account of the endemic Aphthæ in Zealand, has only described the symptomatic kind of them, which he thinks forms a crisis of Fevers. He refers their origin to some peculiarities of the diet, air, soil, and temperature of his country, supposing the complaint to be wholly unknown to other nations. Aphthous ulcerations, however, occur in this place, in a much greater variety of circumstances than has been mentioned by him: and prevail so extensively at certain seasons,  
that

that they are superadded to every acute disease. The same remark was often made by Dr. Huxham, during his long practice at Plymouth.\* Aphthæ, thus occurring symptomatically, never produce any crisis or alleviation of the original fever, as Ketelaer, and most of the physicians on the continent, have taught us to expect, but seem rather to aggravate the disease, and prolong its duration.

The London Bills of Mortality state the following number of deaths in different diseases, between the 18th of July and the 15th of August:

Asthma and Con-		Cancer . . . . .	4
sumption . . . . .	291	Childbed . . . . .	14
Aged . . . . .	64	Convulsions . . . . .	270
Apoplexy, and sud-		Dropsy . . . . .	50
denly . . . . .	16	Fever . . . . .	106
Bleeding . . . . .	2	Gout . . . . .	8

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\* Julio, 1739. Diu duravit Angina quædam aphthosa quæ omnibus fere acutis morbis accedit, præcipue pustulosis; jamque etiam peripneumonicos vexat. Molestum sanè, et sæpe periculosum est symptoma, ubi in febribus membrana faucium inflammatur et pustulis obsidetur. *De Aere et Morb. Epidem. lib. ii. p. 29.*

Novembri, 1752, leves Anginæ innumeræ, etiam inter adultos; et serè semper cum pustulis. — Vix sanè ulla Febricula occurrit, cujusvis generis sit, nisi pustulis aut aphthis consequentibus. *Compare Morton de Febr. p. 74, &c.*

Head-

Head-ache . . . . .	1	Palsy . . . . .	1
Hooping Cough . . . .	11	Rupture . . . . .	2
Head Mould-Shot . . .	1	Small-pox . . . . .	35
Jaundice . . . . .	4	Abortive and Still-	
Inflammation and Ab-		born . . . . .	43
sciss . . . . .	32	Stone and Gravel . .	2
Lethargy . . . . .	1	Teething . . . . .	16
Measles . . . . .	15	Water in the head . .	2
Mortification . . . . .	20		

Of the above number, 345 died under two years of age; 55 between seventy and eighty; 21 between eighty and ninety; and three between ninety and a hundred.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of August to the 20th of Sept.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

#### SYNOCHUS, or Summer

Fever . . . . .	13
Cholera . . . . .	6
Chicken-pox and Swine-pox .	5
Small-pox . . . . .	2

Scarlatina

Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	3
Miliaria . . . . .	2
Apthous Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Erysipelas . . . . .	3
Hooping Cough . . . . .	2
Peripneumony . . . . .	2
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	1
Hæmoptœ . . . . .	4
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	2
Mortification of the bowels . . . . .	1
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	2
Contagious, malignant Fever . . . . .	3
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . . . .	5
Mammary Abscess . . . . .	2
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	12

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia . . . . .	30
Dropfy . . . . .	6
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	10
Sciatica . . . . .	1
Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	20
Cough succeeding the Measles . . . . .	5
Pleuritic Stitches . . . . .	3
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	8
Cephalæa . . . . .	9
Vertigo . . . . .	3
Apoplexy . . . . .	2

Hysteria

Hysteria . . . . .	3
Chlorosis . . . . .	3
Gastrodynia . . . . .	14
Enterodynia . . . . .	13
Bilious Vomiting and Diarrhœa, .	14
Diarrhœa in Infants . . . . .	7
Devonshire Colic . . . . .	1
Dyspepsia . . . . .	10
Pyrosis . . . . .	1
Diabetes . . . . .	1
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2
Menorrhagia . . . . .	5
Fluor albus . . . . .	3
Dysury and Gravel . . . . .	3
Scirrhus kidney . . . . .	1
Scirrhus liver . . . . .	2
Jaundice . . . . .	2
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	4
Scrophula . . . . .	6
Lichen . . . . .	2
Prurigo . . . . .	3
Phthiriasis . . . . .	1
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	3
Ichthyosis . . . . .	1
Chronic Nettle-rash . . . . .	2
Roseola . . . . .	1
Shingles . . . . .	1
Ringworm . . . . .	1

Impetigo

Impetigo . . . . .	2
Scabies . . . . .	3
Sycosis . . . . .	1
Porrigo . . . . .	2

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quotidian . . . . .	1
Tertian . . . . .	2
Quartan . . . . .	1
Hæctica . . . . .	5

The above list contains a greater number and variety of complaints than has appeared in any foregoing account. At the present period of the year, indeed, a season so damp and unfavourable seldom occurs, there having been scarcely one day without rain for several weeks past. Cases of the Summer-fever and Cholera have been numerous and violent, but in no instance fatal, within my own knowledge. Many children, between one and two years of age, and even infants at the breast, were affected with the Summer Fever, in the months of July and August. The general symptoms of this fever are stated page 25. Infants had a yellowish brown fur on the tongue, an extremely quick pulse,



pulse, with flushing of the cheeks, and a great heat of the skin: they took little nourishment; and were, during the greatest part of the day, in a dozing, or comatose state. In the second or third week, there appeared a remission of the febrile symptoms for some hours in the day; but this was constantly succeeded by an exacerbation towards evening, and a considerable degree of fever through the night. The whole duration of the complaint was seldom less than a month.

The Varicella, or Chicken-pox, has been very prevalent during the summer. The eruption was generally preceded by a strong fever; and, in three cases, by a vivid universal rash, similar to that which often attends the eruption of the Small-pox. The variety of this disease, termed here the Swine-pox, is characterized by an eruption of vesicles, having nearly the size of peas, and filled with a transparent lymph. In both species, the periods and concomitant symptoms are the same; and both are produced by the same contagion.

The acute Miliaria, which occurs frequently in the summer months, has not, I believe, attracted the notice of any of our practical writers. Its primary symptoms are  
 slight

slight shiverings, with pains in the head and back: the pulse is small and quick; the tongue is covered with a white fur, but appears of a dark red colour at the edges; and its papillæ are considerably elongated. As the disease advances, the patients complain of a great heat and prickling in the skin, with sickness at the stomach; they are affected with an unusual languor and faintness, and have often profuse perspirations during the night. On the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth day of the disorder, a rash appears, sometimes in scattered patches, sometimes diffused over the whole body. It continues several days in particular situations, as the neck, breast, stomach, and back; on other parts, it appears and disappears many times, without any certain order. The pustules, which, from their resemblance to millet-seeds, have suggested the name of Miliaria for this complaint, are distributed over the face and all the body; but are always most numerous on the breast and back, or where the rash is most vivid. They are round and very minute, and contain a white or pearl-coloured lymph. Their duration is but short: fresh ones, however, appear daily, so long as the rash and febrile symptoms conti-

nue. At the same time, small transparent vesicles are formed on the tongue, and often in the fauces: these usually terminate in aphthous ulcerations. (See page 113.) Neither the rash nor the pustular eruption afford any crisis or alleviation of the febrile complaint; but all of them are brought to a conclusion nearly at the same time; which is, in some cases, on the tenth day; in others, on the twelfth, fourteenth, or twentieth day of the disease.

Children, particularly boys, who use violent exercise in hot weather, and soon after expose themselves to a current of air, or drink cold water, are most liable to be affected with this species of Miliaria: in adults it occurs very rarely.

This complaint may be much mitigated, and shortened in its duration, by a gentle emetic; or laxatives, administered at the beginning of it; and by afterwards taking freely of the diluted vitriolic acid, a cool regimen being at the same time observed.

The account of deaths in different diseases, between the 15th of August and the 19th of September, given by the Bills of Mortality, is as follows:

Asthma and Consump-		Apoplexy and sudden-
tion . . . . . 360		ly . . . . . 9
		Aged

Aged . . . . .	55	Inflammation and Ab-	
Abortive and Still-		scels . . . . .	37
born . . . . .	62	Looseness and Gripes,	3
Convulsions . . . . .	390	Lunatic . . . . .	6
Childbed . . . . .	9.	Measles . . . . .	26
Cancer . . . . .	6	Mortification . . . . .	25
Croup . . . . .	4	Palsy . . . . .	12
Dropfy . . . . .	63	Pleurify . . . . .	1
Fever . . . . .	119	Rupture . . . . .	2
Gout . . . . .	8	Small-pox . . . . .	28
Stone and Gravel . . .	5	Sore-throat . . . . .	2
Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	1	Teeth . . . . .	30
Hooping Cough . . . .	28	Thrush . . . . .	3
Jaundice . . . . .	4	Water in the head . .	6

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>M</b> ALIGNANT Fever . .	15
Measles . . . . .	5
Hooping Cough . . . . .	3
Small-pox . . . . .	2
Catarrh . . . . .	13

G 2

Peritoneal

Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	3
Inflammation of the bowels . . . . .	1
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	3
Gout . . . . .	2
Slow Fever . . . . .	2
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . . . .	5
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	9

# CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia . . . . .	21
Hysteria . . . . .	2
St. Vitus's Dance . . . . .	1
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	6
Sciatica . . . . .	1
Dropfy . . . . .	4
Œdema puerperale . . . . .	1
Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	16
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	10
Spitting of blood . . . . .	2
Hæmorrhagy from the nose . . . . .	1
Head-ache and Vertigo . . . . .	6
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	2
Apoplexy . . . . .	1
Palsy . . . . .	2
Dyspepsia . . . . .	15
Gastrodynia . . . . .	12
Enterodynia . . . . .	8
Diarrhœa . . . . .	17

Cholera

Cholera . . . . .	3
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	1
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	3
Chlorosis . . . . .	8
Menorrhagia . . . . .	2
Dysury and Gravel . . . . .	2
Scirrhus of the kidney . . . . .	1
Scirrhus of the liver, and Jaun-	
dice . . . . .	3
Scirrhus of the uterus . . . . .	2
Cancer . . . . .	2
Gangrenous Ulcer . . . . .	1
Scrophula . . . . .	5
Rickets . . . . .	2
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	3
Prolapsus ani . . . . .	1
Red Gum and Tooth-rash . . . . .	5
Lichen . . . . .	1
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	6
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	2
Purpura . . . . .	1
Erythema . . . . .	1
Impetigo . . . . .	4
Gutta rosea . . . . .	1
Porrigio . . . . .	1

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quotidian . . . . .	1
Tertian . . . . .	2



Hæctica adolescentium . . . . .	2
Hæctica senilis . . . . .	3

The most extensive series of complaints, in the months of September and October, has consisted of Inflammations of the bowels, Bilious vomitings, and diarrhœa, attended with violent pain, and in many cases with hæmorrhagy. These disorders of the bowels require early attention and nice discrimination. Some cases, if neglected at the beginning, or improperly managed, prove fatal within forty-eight hours. (See the Report for September, 1799.)

The Measles, Scarlatina, Small-pox, and Hooping Cough, occur in various places, but have not been very widely diffused within the last two months.

It was observed in the last report, that cases of the Synochus, or Summer Fever, had been more frequent than usual in the months of August and September. They were succeeded, at the latter end of September, by a proportionate number of cases of the Contagious, malignant Fever, which, in some instances, terminated fatally. A little girl, seven years of age, recovered from an apparently hopeless state of it. She, as well

as

as her whole family, was greatly alarmed on the seventh or eighth night of the Fever by the repeated howlings of a strange dog\* under her window. All the symptoms were immediately aggravated: she was affected with a diarrhœa, her pulse became very quick, her tongue was furred, and she was at times delirious. In the third week, her tongue became dry and brown, her eyes sunk and heavy; the excretions passed involuntarily; and she fell into a state of stupor, or rather of total insensibility. There was no distinct crisis of the Fever, but the little patient regained her faculties and strength very gradually. She took scarcely any nourishment for a fortnight: the remedies, apparently most efficacious, were blisters to the head and other parts, sinapisms applied to the feet,

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\* This circumstance is considered by the superstitious as a certain omen of death. However, in two instances of the kind, which occurred to me during the present year, the dogs have proved false prognosticators, as both patients happily recovered. The reason why dogs occasionally present themselves, in the night, at a house where any one lies sick, is, that, having lost their masters, or missed their way, they seek protection; and, in consequence, repair where the lights and stir in the house give hopes that they may gain attention, which they endeavour to do by a most piteous howling.

and calomel given occasionally in moderate doses.

The Contagious, malignant Fever, it was formerly remarked, (page 42,) often supervenes to the Synochus, or Summer Fever; in which case, petechial spots, hæmorrhagy, a dry, brown, or black tongue, and a quick irregular pulse, are united with violent pains of the head, and delirium, pains and tension of the stomach or bowels, sometimes attended with diarrhœa, sometimes with obstinate costiveness. This congeries of symptoms is very often fatal.

In the Bills of Mortality, from the 19th of September to the 17th of October, the following number of deaths has been recorded :

Aged . . . . .	70	Flux . . . . .	1
Apoplexy and sud-		Gout . . . . .	10
denly . . . . .	17	Hooping Cough . . .	25
Ague . . . . .	1	Jaundice . . . . .	7
Brain-Fever . . . . .	2	Inflammation and Ab-	
Cancer . . . . .	7	scels . . . . .	44
Child-bed . . . . .	11	Lunatic . . . . .	4
Consumption, Cough,		Measles . . . . .	21
and Asthma . . . . .	292	Mortification . . . .	12
Convulsions . . . . .	291	Palsy . . . . .	4
Croup . . . . .	2	Rupture . . . . .	2
Dropsy . . . . .	53	Rheumatism . . . . .	2
Fever . . . . .	122	Scurvy . . . . .	1
		Small-pox	

Small-pox . . . . .	19		Teeth . . . . .	16
Sore-throat . . . . .	1		Water in the head . .	5
Still-born and Abortive . . . . .	40		Worms . . . . .	1

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of October to the 20th of November.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	21
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	4
Peripneumony . . . . .	1
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	1
Apoplexy . . . . .	2
Contagious, malignant Fever . . . . .	5
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	2
Angina maligna . . . . .	1
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	2
Hooping Cough . . . . .	2
Slow Fever . . . . .	2
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . . . .	4
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	10

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia . . . . .	15
Dropfy . . . . .	7
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	5
Lumbago and Sciatica . . . . .	3
Paralysis . . . . .	2
Cephalæa . . . . .	3
Epilepsy . . . . .	2
Hysteria . . . . .	5
St. Vitus's Dance . . . . .	1
Convulsio . . . . .	2
Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	31
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	6
Pleuritic Stitch . . . . .	3
Dyspepsia . . . . .	8
Gastrodynia . . . . .	9
Enterodynia . . . . .	5
Diarrhœa . . . . .	8
Constipatio . . . . .	9
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	3
Menorrhagia . . . . .	2
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	1
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . . . . .	7
Fluor albus . . . . .	2
Scirrhus of the uterus . . . . .	1
Scirrhus of the ovaria . . . . .	1
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	1

Jaundice

Jaundice . . . . .	2
Tape-Worm . . . . .	2
Ascarides . . . . .	3
Gravel and Dyfury . . . . .	3
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	2
Struma . . . . .	3
Dry Tetter . . . . .	2
Scald-head . . . . .	2
Purpura . . . . .	1
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	5

#### PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quartan . . . . .	1
Hemicranium . . . . .	1
Periodic Gastrodynia . . . . .	2
Hæctica adolescentium . . . . .	4
Hæctica senilis . . . . .	3

On the approach of winter, the variety of acute diseases is always greatly reduced ; and rheumatic, catarrhal, or other pulmonic complaints become most prevalent. Malignant Fevers, and other contagious diseases, have occurred in a much smaller proportion during the present, than in the two preceding months. The case of Angina maligna, along with the usual symptoms of a malignant Fever, exhibited deep ulcerations of the ton-



sils and adjoining parts, covered with ash-coloured sloughs, and surrounded by livid edges. Nevertheless, the fever ceased, and the ulcerations were healed in about eight days, by the use of a valuable bark, lately imported from the colony at Sierra Leone.

Among the lists of Chronic Diseases, a never-failing series of complaints, mostly produced by the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, has been comprised under the titles of Dyspepsia, Gastrodynia, Enterodynia, and Intestinal Hæmorrhagy; to which may be added, several cases of the Asthenia, Paralysis, Apoplexy, Gravel or Dyfury, Scirrhus liver, Jaundice, and Dropsy. Fevers, internal Inflammations, and many pulmonic diseases, are rendered inveterate, or even fatal, by the same kind of intemperance. On comparing my own observations with the Bills of Mortality, I am convinced, that considerably more than one-eighth of all the deaths, which take place in persons above twenty years old, happen prematurely through excess in drinking spirits. These pernicious liquors are generally supposed to have an immediate and specific effect on the liver; which viscus has been found after death, in drinkers of spirits, hardened or altered as to its texture, discoloured,

discoloured, and diminished. It appears, however, that the stomach and bowels suffer first from the use of spirits : and that their baneful influence is afterwards extended gradually to every part of the body, producing a variety of morbid phænomena.

1. The usual symptoms of indigestion, attended with a dislike of plain food ; with frequent nausea, and oppressive pains at the stomach ; with an inexpressible sensation of sinking, faintness, and horror ; and with sudden, convulsive discharges from the stomach into the mouth of a clear, acid, or sweetish fluid.\*

2. Racking pains, and violent contractions of the bowels, and of the abdominal muscles. These symptoms often return, periodically, about four o'clock in the morning, being attended with extreme depression, or languor, a shortness of breath, and the most dreadful apprehensions.

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\* This symptom is termed in Scotland the Water-brash, and is an usual effect of the deleterious spirit whiskey, manufactured in that country, and diffused with a lavish hand to persons of both sexes, at every period of life, as well among the middling classes as among the lower orders of the people.

3. In persons of the sanguine temperament, inflammations of the peritoneal membrane, long-continued, and producing intense pain, so that the slightest pressure on the abdomen cannot be endured.

4. Swelling of the abdomen, emaciation of the limbs, with frequent cramps; and pains of the joints, finally settling in the soles of the feet. These symptoms are succeeded by a degree of paralysis; or, at least, an incapacity of moving the limbs with any considerable effect.

5. Sallowiness of the complexion, with dryness and scaldiness of the skin. As the powers of circulation are more and more impaired, the red vessels disappear from the white of the eye, the secretion of bile is imperfectly performed, and the small hairs of the skin fall off, leaving the surface, especially of the lower extremities, very smooth and shining.

6. Jaundice, ascites, dropical swellings of the legs, with general redness or inflammation of the skin, terminating in black spots and gangrenous ulcers.

7. A frequent recurrence of aphthous ulcerations in the mouth, throat, &c. and an  
offensive

offensive smell of the breath, similar to that of rotten apples.

8. Hæmorrhagy. The intemperate use of spirits often occasions profuse discharges of blood from the nostrils, stomach, bowels, kidneys, or bladder; and from the lungs, in persons of a consumptive habit. Women of the sanguine temperament, who indulge to excess, often have the catamenia very profusely, long after the usual period: in some spirit-drinkers, I have known them continue beyond the sixtieth year of age.

9. An entire change in the state of mind: at first, low spirits, strange sensations, and groundless fears, alternate with unseasonable, and often boisterous mirth: a degree of stupidity, or confusion of ideas, succeeds. The memory, and the faculties depending on it, being impaired, there takes place an indifference towards usual occupations, and accustomed society or amusements: no interest is taken in the concerns of others: no love, no sympathy remain. Even natural affection to nearest relatives is gradually extinguished; and the moral sense seems obliterated. The wretched victims of a fatal poison fall, at length, into a state of fatuity, and die with the powers both of body and mind wholly exhausted. Some, after repeated

peated fits of derangement, expire in a sudden and violent phrenzy. Some are hurried out of the world by apoplexies: others perish by the slower process of jaundice, dropfy, aphthous ulcerations of the alimentary canal, and gangrenous ulcers of the extremities.

The limits of the present work will not admit of a more extended view of the dreadful effects produced by drinking spirits; but I can, with pleasure, refer to two publications\* on the subject, by experienced physicians, whose statements, if attended to, could not fail to deter the readers from a practice so injurious to individuals, and to society at large.

*The deaths recorded in the Bills of Mortality for the last four weeks are as follows :*

Aged . . . . .	79		Consumption, Asthma, &c. . . . .	318
Apoplexy, and suddenly . . . . .	14		Convulsions . . . . .	274
Bleeding . . . . .	2		Croup . . . . .	2
Cancer . . . . .	7		Dropfy . . . . .	61
Child-bed . . . . .	15		Fever . . . . .	96

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\* Dr. Anthony Fothergill's Essay on the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors; Dr. Lettsom, on Hard Drinking; see also Memoirs of the Medical Society, vol. i. p. 152. I cannot here pass over the elegant author of "Scotland's Scaith," whose patriotism deserves the warmest thanks of his countrymen.



Fistula . . . . .	2	Palsy . . . . .	6
Gout . . . . .	6	Pleurisy . . . . .	4
Gravel . . . . .	2	Rupture . . . . .	1
Gripes . . . . .	1	Small-pox . . . . .	22
Hooping Cough . . .	15	Still-born and Abor-	
Jaundice . . . . .	9	tive . . . . .	44
Inflammation and Ul-		Stone . . . . .	1
cers . . . . .	31	Teething . . . . .	34
Livergrown . . . . .	1	Thrush . . . . .	3
Lunatic . . . . .	10	Water in the head . .	3
Measles . . . . .	17	Worms . . . . .	2
Mortification . . . .	13		

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of Nov. to the 20th of Dec.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice,

### ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	12
Peripneumony . . . . .	1
Enteritis . . . . .	1
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	2
Inflamed and ulcerated Sore-	
throat . . . . .	5
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	11

Measles



Measles . . . . .	8
Hooping Cough . . . . .	2
Small-pox . . . . .	2
Chicken-pox . . . . .	9
Malignant Fever . . . . .	3
Slow Fever . . . . .	3
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . .	5
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	8

### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia . . . . .	11
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	8
Lumbago . . . . .	4
Dropfy . . . . .	5
Paralyfis . . . . .	2
Cephalæa . . . . .	4
Epilepsy . . . . .	2
St. Vitus's Dance . . . . .	1
Syncope . . . . .	3
Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	36
Phthisis pulmonalis . . . . .	9
Spitting of blood . . . . .	4
Pleuritic Stitches . . . . .	3
Dyspepsia . . . . .	12
Pyrosis . . . . .	1
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1
Gastrodynia . . . . .	9
Enterodynia . . . . .	4

Diarrhœa

Diarrhœa . . . . .	6
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2
Worms . . . . .	3
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	3
Scirrhus . . . . .	4
Menorrhagia . . . . .	1
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . .	7
Scrophula . . . . .	5
Porrigo . . . . .	2
Acne . . . . .	2
Phthiriasis . . . . .	1
Itch . . . . .	3
Pompholyx . . . . .	1
Lichen . . . . .	2
Nettle-rash . . . . .	1
Gangrenous Ulcer . . . . .	1

Malignant Fevers were succeeded, in December, by an extensive diffusion of the Measles, Scarlatina, Chicken-pox, and other contagious complaints, the progress of which has been favoured by an unusually warm and humid state of the air. The Measles have prevailed mostly in Westminster, the Scarlet Fever in the City, and Borough of Southwark.

A young man, suddenly affected with Inflammation of the bowels, complained at first  
of

of great heat, intense thirst, general uneasiness, &c. and felt an acute pain on pressing the abdomen. In a few hours, he was affected with convulsive motions in the limbs, and unusual confusion of thought. From this state, however, he soon recovered after being bled very largely.

In five cases of the Chicken-pox, which occurred in one family, the eruption was attended with some swelling of the tonsils, and an appearance of ulcerated specks or pustules upon them, a circumstance I never before noticed. An attending servant and the mother of the children had a similar enlargement of the tonsils, and slight ulcerations, but without the vesicular eruption on the skin.

The proportion of Small-pox has been, throughout the present year, remarkably small: the deaths from this disease, as reported by the Bills of Mortality, were only 522; whereas the number, last year, was 3548. In the Small-pox Hospital, only seven persons died of the natural Small-pox out of the whole number admitted since Christmas, 1796. At the Hospital for Inoculation, the practice has been very successful. Five hundred and fourteen persons were inoculated, and went through the disease, in  
the

the hospital: 786 were inoculated, not being admitted into the house, but left, with proper directions, to the care of their parents or relatives. Of the whole number (1300) only two died in the course of the year.

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of December, 1797, to the end  
of March, 1798.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice,

### ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	53
Acute Rheumatism . . . .	16
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . .	9
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	6
Angina parotidæa : . . . . .	1
Ophthalmia . . . . .	14
Peripneumony . . . . .	4
Pleurisy . . . . .	1
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	3
Inflammation of the bowels . . . .	1
Nephritis . . . . .	1

Gout

Gout . . . . .	4
Apoplexy . . . . .	4
Hæmoptoë . . . . .	7
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	2
Abortion . . . . .	3
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	10
Measles . . . . .	6
Small-pox . . . . .	3
Chicken-pox . . . . .	3
Hooping Cough . . . . .	11
Contagious, malignant Fever . . . . .	7
Dysentery . . . . .	1
Erysipelas . . . . .	1
Ephemera . . . . .	1
Slow Fever . . . . .	7
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . . . .	5
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	48
Quotidian . . . . .	1
Tertian . . . . .	2
Hæctica infantilis . . . . .	4
Hæctica puerilis . . . . .	1
Hæctica adolescentium . . . . .	7
Hæctica senilis . . . . .	8

# CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	114
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	31
Spitting	

Spitting of blood . . . . .	6
Pleurodyne . . . . .	7
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	32
Lumbago and Sciatica . . . . .	10
Dropfy . . . . .	19
Asthenia . . . . .	29
Head-ache and Vertigo . . . . .	18
Hemicranium . . . . .	3
Syncope . . . . .	2
Hyfteria . . . . .	12
Epilepsy . . . . .	5
Chorea . . . . .	1
Palsy . . . . .	7
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	1
Hypochondriasis and Melan- cholia . . . . .	5
Palpitatio . . . . .	3
Angina pectoris . . . . .	1
Dyspepsia . . . . .	31
Pain of the stomach and bowels, .	25
Diarrhœa . . . . .	23
Colic . . . . .	2
Colica Pictonum . . . . .	3
Constipatio . . . . .	4
Hernia . . . . .	2
Piles . . . . .	4
Gravel and Dysfury . . . . .	6
Enuresis . . . . .	2

Hæmaturia



Hæmaturia . . . . .	3
Menorrhagia . . . . .	7
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . .	14
Fluor albus . . . . .	6
Scirrhus and Cancer uteri . . .	4
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	4
Jaundice . . . . .	6
Prolapsus . . . . .	1
White Swelling . . . . .	1
Scrophula . . . . .	10
Rickets . . . . .	5
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	8
Worms . . . . .	9
Dentition . . . . .	6
Thrush . . . . .	4
Strophulus . . . . .	4
Lichen . . . . .	3
Lepra and Scaly Tetter . . . .	7
Dandriff . . . . .	3
Ichthyosis . . . . .	1
Nettle-rash . . . . .	1
Purpura . . . . .	2
Erythema . . . . .	1
Herpes . . . . .	1
Intertrigo . . . . .	2
Impetigo . . . . .	3
Ecthyma . . . . .	1
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	13

Porrigo

Porrigo . . . . .	9
Acne . . . . .	4
Lupus . . . . .	6
Furunculus . . . . .	2

Of the above numbers, there died of Peripneumony 1; of Hæmoptoë 3; Scarlet Fever 1; Putrid Fever 1; Hooping Cough 3; Slow Fever 2; Puerperal Fever 1; Fevers in infancy 5; Hectica senilis 5; old Coughs, and Consumption, 14; Dropsy 5; Organic Disease of the heart 1; Cancer uteri 1; Scirrhus of the liver, without dropsy, 1; Tabes mesenterica 3; Constipation, and Hernia, 2; Diabetes 1.

The air being moist and warm, at the beginning of the year 1798, the series of diseases, mentioned in the last report, was continued to the end of February. From that time the wind was for some days in the east and north-east, but, on the 17th, suddenly changed to the west and south-west, and was very variable afterwards till the 18th of March, when it again settled in the north-east quarter. In February, the Measles and Scarlatina yielded to the Hooping Cough, and Catarrhal Fevers, which predominated till the latter end of March. The extraordinary number of the Acute

H                      Diseases

Diseases of Infants must be referred principally to an epidemic Catarrh, affecting them in a greater proportion than adults. This disease began the second week in February, and continued about a month. It was not, I think, contagious; but it seemed more inflammatory, and was attended with a more severe cough, with a much greater degree of fever, of heat, and inquietude, than occurred in a similar epidemic, January, 1796, mentioned in page 3. Hence the catarrh of 1798 required a very different mode of practice from that employed in the former one, being not soon removed, unless by the repeated application of leeches and blisters to the chest, by purgatives, and a cooling regimen. The only particular circumstance I noticed in adults affected with this complaint was an excruciating pain of the forehead, mostly over the left eye, which returned periodically for several successive days, at a stated hour after noon, and continued through the greater part of the night.

The Measles were, in general, mild and favourable. One of the cases of Scarlatina anginosa proved fatal: the patient was a stout young woman, who, during her attendance on two children affected with the disease,

took

took the infection herself, January 20, and died the second night after the commencement of the fore-throat and scarlet efflorescence. Instances of sudden death, at an early period of this virulent distemper, sometimes within six hours after its first attack, I have from time to time observed both in children and adults.

In February and March, Inflammation of the ball of the eye\* was a frequent and troublesome complaint; I notice it, however, more on account of its unusually extensive diffusion than for any thing particular in its appearance.

Many persons who had Catarrhal Coughs in March were farther affected with spitting of blood, thick, viscid expectoration, pains within the chest, hectic fever, and diarrhœa interchanging with night sweats, but recovered, notwithstanding, in the month of April. The difficulty of distinguishing with exactness the accession of Phthisis pulmonalis was formerly remarked (see pages 3 and 4). I hope to be excused in repeating this observation, as it enforces one practical point of

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\* Ophthalmia catarrhalis; Sauvages, Nosolog. Med. Ophthalmia epidemica; Hoffman, tom. ii. sect. 2. cap. 11.

some consequence, that in Coughs succeeding to Catarrhal Fevers we should not be too hasty in pronouncing a case to be decidedly phthifical; nor, whenever the lungs are inflamed, discontinue, so long as a possibility of benefit remains, the proper regimen and the means of resolution.

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 31st of March to the End of June.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	23
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	20
Ophthalmia . . . . .	5
Otalgia . . . . .	1
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . . .	8
Angina herpetica . . . . .	2
Angina parotidæa . . . . .	1
Peripneumony . . . . .	6
Inflammation of the bowels . . . . .	3
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	1

Nephritis

Nephritis . . . . .	1
Phlegmone testis . . . . .	1
Gout . . . . .	4
Apoplexy . . . . .	3
Epistaxis . . . . .	1
Hæmoptoë . . . . .	6
Hæmorrhagy from the stomach and bowels . . . . .	5
Renal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	1
Abortus, and Menorrhagia . .	14
Erysipelas . . . . .	2
Measles . . . . .	15
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	9
Small-pox . . . . .	16
Chicken-pox . . . . .	2
Hooping Cough . . . . .	7
Contagious, malignant Fever .	12
Summer Fever . . . . .	6
Dysentery . . . . .	1
Slow Fever . . . . .	11
Child-bed and Milk Fever . . .	6
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	30
Quotidian . . . . .	2
Tertian . . . . .	1
Hæctic . . . . .	6
Hemicranium . . . . .	4



## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	63
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	26
Spitting of blood . . . . .	6
Pleurodyne . . . . .	7
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	25
Lumbago and Sciatica . . . . .	10
Dropfy . . . . .	22
Asthénia . . . . .	44
Head-ache and Vertigo . . . . .	15
Syncope . . . . .	2
Hysteria . . . . .	11
Epilepsy . . . . .	5
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	1
Paralysis . . . . .	5
Hypochondriasis and Melan- cholia . . . . .	6
Palpitatio . . . . .	4
Bilious Vomiting . . . . .	4
Dyspepsia . . . . .	29
Pain of the stomach and bowels,	20
Diarrhœa . . . . .	13
Constipatio . . . . .	4
Hernia . . . . .	2
Colic . . . . .	2
Colica Pictonum . . . . .	3
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	4
Gravel,	

Gravel, Stone, and Dyfury . .	8
Enuresis . . . . .	1
Hæmaturia . . . . .	1
Amenorrhœa and Chlorosis . .	16
Fluor albus . . . . .	11
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	2
Scirrhus hepatis . . . . .	2
Scrophula . . . . .	8
Rickets . . . . .	3
Curvature of the spine . . . .	1
Psoas Abscess . . . . .	1
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	13
Worms . . . . .	10
Dentition . . . . .	3
Thrush . . . . .	3
Lichen . . . . .	2
Lepra and Scaly Tetter . . . .	11
Dandriff . . . . .	1
Nettle-rash . . . . .	1
Purpura . . . . .	4
Erythema . . . . .	1
Herpes . . . . .	1
Impetigo . . . . .	6
Ecthyma . . . . .	3
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	15
Porrigo . . . . .	7
Acne . . . . .	4
Lupus . . . . .	2

Died of Peripneumony 2; Apoplexy 1; Hæmoptoë 1; Hectic Cough after the Measles 1; Small-pox 2; Malignant Fever 2; Summer Fever 1; Slow Fever 2; Fevers in infancy 4; Hectica adolescentium 1; Hectica senilis 2; Pulmonary Consumption 7; Dropsy 1; Scirrhus uteri 1; Tabes mesenterica 3.

The spring of 1798 was a genuine English spring with respect to its temperature, the variation of the thermometer being in May 34°, in April and June nearly 40°. The quantity of rain was moderate. The wind was very variable, but chiefly blew from the east and north-east points till Midsummer, after which it changed, as usual, to the west and south-west.

The foregoing list of diseases, which contains the result of my public and private practice, will perhaps nearly exhibit the proportion of acute diseases to each other throughout London; and ascertain the majority of rheumatic, and other inflammatory complaints, during the last three months.

Two cases of the Peripneumony required bleeding; the remaining four were of the kind formerly described, (see page 66,) and in two instances fatal. I think it not amiss to quote in this place Dr. Fothergill's account of

an analogous species of Peripneumony observed by him fifty years ago.\* “ The only  
“ disease I have seen that has looked like an  
“ epidemic was an insidious species of Peripneumony. The sick complain first of  
“ chillness, shivering, and general pain, frequently of the limbs, then of some part  
“ about the thorax; but this last never acute;  
“ not often with a cough, and sometimes  
“ without much difficulty of breathing.  
“ They frequently complain of pain upon  
“ sneezing, coughing, or even swallowing,  
“ on one side of the neck, just above the  
“ place where the middle of the mastoid  
“ muscle takes its rise from the clavicle:  
“ this is often acute, and where it is so, from  
“ an instance or two I have seen, seems to  
“ afford a bad prognostic. The patients can  
“ lie easy in one posture, which is commonly  
“ upon the back, but not on either side.  
“ They have, or affect to shew, great composure and ease, which imposes on those  
“ about them, till they are suddenly alarmed  
“ with some unexpected alteration, which  
“ carries the patient off in a short time.

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\* On Weather and Diseases, April, 1751. Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xxi.

“ The blood is commonly fizy ; the urine  
 “ crude or turbid, without a fair sediment ;  
 “ the pulse quick, small, at length weak,  
 “ and with a remarkable jerk ; the tongue  
 “ moist ; and drinking is rather fatiguing than  
 “ pleasant. Early bleeding, gentle antiphlo-  
 “ gistic purges of sal cathart. and manna in  
 “ the pectoral decoction ; cupping on the  
 “ side, with blisters, mild diaphoretics, and  
 “ pectorals intermixed, have, in some cases,  
 “ been successful.”

Rheumatic Fevers were numerous, violent,  
 and of long duration. These, with other  
 inflammatory complaints, took place in many  
 individuals of the volunteer corps, who, re-  
 commencing their exercises with the spring,  
 and being engaged very early in the morning,  
 or often late in the evening, suffered much  
 from a mode of exertion and exposure to  
 which they had not been for some time  
 accustomed.

The Rheumatism but seldom occurs here  
 under its genuine inflammatory form. It is  
 attended, in many cases, with every mark of  
 extreme debility ; with a weak and quick  
 pulse, never less than 120 ; with sighing,  
 fainting, or hysterical symptoms ; with spon-  
 taneous sweating, and miliary eruptions.

Such

Such a state is hinted at by Dr. Musgrave, under the article of Arthritis chlorotica; and was before mentioned, as being occasionally connected with, or succeeded by the Hætica adolescentium (see page 19). On this statement it must appear that blood-letting is generally inadmissible. Some practitioners, however, continue to let blood in most cases of Acute Rheumatism, thinking themselves justified in their mode of practice by the fizy appearance of the blood. The same principle might lead them to empty the whole sanguiferous system; for, every time blood-letting is repeated, the blood becomes more and more dense, or fizy. I have farther observed, that, by bleeding repeatedly, the pains, swellings, and febrile symptoms, were not only aggravated at the time, but often protracted indefinitely; at least I have seen them continue, under such a mode of practice, upwards of two months. The ill success of it probably first induced other practitioners to adopt an opposite plan; when it was found that Peruvian bark, and vitriolated iron\*, or the

H 6                      precipitate

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\* Dr. Musgrave, (page 38,) after recommending preparations of iron in the Chlorotic Arthritis, observes; "Marti  
" nullum



precipitate of it combined with myrrh, as recommended by Dr. Griffiths, afforded both speedy and permanent relief. I cannot omit remarking that Dr. Fothergill, in the work above quoted, had investigated the necessity of administering bark in this disease, at a time when blood-letting was employed by his contemporaries even in putrid Fevers. After noticing an insidious and dangerous species of Rheumatism, which occurred in November, 1752, he observes in his report for February, 1753: “ Rheumatisms were com-  
 “ mon; especially among children from four  
 “ to eight or ten years old: these young  
 “ subjects generally were seized with a pain  
 “ about the neck, back of the head, or the  
 “ shoulders; from hence it often shifted to  
 “ the hands and feet, and knees, and plainly  
 “ discovered its nature by the swellings it  
 “ produced: the fever attending it had regular  
 “ exacerbations in the evening, followed by  
 “ moderate sweats, and freedom from pain in

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“ *nullum aptius vehiculum, quam aquæ martiatæ, per urinam*  
 “ *exeuntes; nec uno tantum nomine, pallidis his arthriticis*  
 “ *conveniunt: coctionem integrant; sanguinem exaltant;*  
 “ *æstuque exundanti virus arthriticum, abluunt, at ripi-*  
 “ *untque; tum arthritidi, tum Chlorosi simul adversantes.*”

“ the

“ the morning; which interval continued  
“ with a calm, quiet pulse till four or five  
“ in the afternoon, when the symptoms  
“ again appeared. In some young subjects,  
“ where evacuations were used too freely,  
“ either by bleeding or purging, the disorder  
“ proved suddenly and unexpectedly fatal;  
“ the pains of the head became violent,  
“ either a convulsion, or hemiplegia, or both,  
“ succeeded, and death soon followed. A  
“ decoction of the bark, with rhubarb suf-  
“ ficient to keep the belly open, given in  
“ small doses, and often, (especially in the  
“ intervals,) commonly removed the disorder  
“ in a few days, with great certainty; whilst  
“ bleeding, purging, and diaphoretics, often  
“ rendered the distemper tedious, and some-  
“ times, as is observed above, fatal.”

Having formerly noticed the impropriety of applying the same mode of practice to every case of a disease, or of prescribing merely from its name, instead of considering the state of the constitution affected with it, I cannot, perhaps, better conclude the present article than by referring to the general directions with regard to blood-letting, dictated, with equal simplicity and  
precision,

precision, by the elegant physician of the Augustan age.\*

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 30th of June to the End of September.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

SUMMER Fever . . . . .	18
Cholera . . . . .	3
Dysentery . . . . .	8
Small-pox . . . . .	7
Scarlatina . . . . .	9
Measles . . . . .	6
Hooping Cough . . . . .	8
Contagious, malignant Fever .	27
Chicken-pox . . . . .	1
Erysipelas . . . . .	1
Catarrh . . . . .	8
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	5

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\* A. C. Celsus, lib. ii. cap. 10, De sanguinis detractione per venas.

Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . .	5
Ulcerated Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	6
Angina parotidæa . . . . .	1
Axillary Abscess . . . . .	2
Pleurisy . . . . .	1
Peripneumony . . . . .	2
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . .	2
Inflammation of the bowels . .	2
Hepatitis . . . . .	1
Nephritis . . . . .	2
Apoplexy . . . . .	1
Hæmoptoë . . . . .	4
Hæmatemeses . . . . .	1
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	2
Menorrhagia and Abortus . . . .	3
Ephamera . . . . .	5
Slow Fever . . . . .	3
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . .	6
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	26
 Tertian . . . . .	 2
Hectic . . . . .	17
Hemicranium . . . . .	1

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	37
Pulmonary Consumption . . .	17
Spitting	

Spitting of blood . . . . .	2
Pleurodyne . . . . .	5
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	16
Lumbago and Sciatica . . . . .	5
Dropfy . . . . .	21
Asthénia . . . . .	53
Head-ache and Vertigo . . . . .	19
Syncope . . . . .	1
Hysteria . . . . .	12
Epilepsy . . . . .	5
Palsy . . . . .	4
Hypochondriasis and Melan-	
cholia . . . . .	7
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	1
Palpitatio . . . . .	2
Bilious Vomiting . . . . .	9
Dyspepsia . . . . .	39
Pain of the stomach and bowels, 25	
Diarrhœa . . . . .	39
Piles . . . . .	1
Colic . . . . .	3
Colica Pictonum . . . . .	2
Constipatio . . . . .	8
Gravel, Stone, and Dysfury . . . . .	9
Enuresis . . . . .	1
Hæmaturia . . . . .	1
Menorrhœa and Fluor albus . . . . .	18
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . . . . .	13

Scirrhus and Cancer uteri . . .	3
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	1
Prolapsus ani . . . . .	2
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1
White Swelling . . . . .	1
Scrophula . . . . .	8
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	7
Worms . . . . .	5
Dentition . . . . .	4
Contractura . . . . .	1
Thrush . . . . .	4
Strophulus . . . . .	2
Lichen . . . . .	1
Lepra and Scaly Tetter . . . .	13
Dandriff . . . . .	3
Purpura . . . . .	3
Herpes . . . . .	1
Intertrigo . . . . .	2
Impetigo . . . . .	1
Ecthyma . . . . .	2
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	14
Porrigo . . . . .	6
Acne . . . . .	5
Lupus . . . . .	1

Died of Measles 1; of the Scarlet Fever  
 2; of the Small-pox 1; Malignant Fever  
 5; Fevers in infancy 3; Hectic of old  
 age



age 3; Pulmonary Consumption 7; Dropsy 3; Hydrocephalus 1; Scrophulous Ulcers 1; Tabes mēfenterica 3; Purpura hæmorrhagica 1.

From the end of June to October, the weather was mostly warm, cloudy, and moist, with very variable winds in August and September. Such a season after Midsummer, along with some intermixture of inflammatory complaints, always favours the extension of infectious Fevers, and heightens their malignity. This observation was fully exemplified during the month of September, in which, along with the Scarlatina, Measles, &c. there occurred a greater number of Contagious, malignant Fevers, both in the city and adjacent villages, than had been known for many years before. The fatality of the disease was very considerable; one of every five or six persons affected with it having died: whereas, according to observations formerly made, the proportion of deaths from malignant Fevers was not more, during the most unfavourable seasons, than one in seven; and, at favourable periods, but one in twenty cases. Hæmorrhagy, aphthæ, diarrhœa, subsultus tendinum, floccilegium, violent delirium ending in deafness and stupor, hiccough,

hiccough, and involuntary excretions, were the usual accompaniments of the Fever. There was, however, one instance of a recovery from this state in a girl nineteen years old, who had frequent cold sweats, with a weak, fluttering pulse, and who remained more than eight days apparently torpid and insensible. A man, aged forty-eight, after having recovered from the Fever, relapsed on the following day, and passed a second time through all its untoward symptoms. I attended him, on the whole, forty days. I recollect a similar instance, October, 1786, in a younger man; who, after exposure to cold, was affected with violent shiverings, succeeded by heat, restlessness, pains of the head and limbs, a dry, brown tongue, diarrhoea, and almost constant delirium. On the thirteenth night, he had a warm, universal perspiration: in the morning of the fourteenth, his tongue was clean and moist; he had a good appetite, was perfectly sensible, and free from fever. In the evening of the same day, his disorder returned as at first. The delirium, which soon commenced, terminated in coma; the diarrhoea likewise returned, and his discharges were involuntary. He died on the ninth morning after this second accession of fever.

The

The cases of Cholera and other disorders of the bowels, though very numerous, presented nothing new, or worthy of particular observation. Inflammations of the bowels, which occur at this season, are sometimes treated slightly, being mistaken for Enterodynia, Colic, &c. and considered as the effect of indigestion, flatulence, or acrimonious bile. Since the consequences of this oversight may be fatal, a certain diagnostic of Enteritis would be a desirable object. The violent and alarming symptoms, produced by an Inflammation of the ileum, or of any part of the smaller intestines, enforce attention, and have been fully detailed by practical writers. Mistakes chiefly arise respecting inflammation of the lower intestines, as of the colon about its connections with the rectum, or cæcum. It does not, as in the other case, occasion by excruciating pain instant debility and depression, with vomiting, cold sweats, &c. There is at first a local but moderate pain, somewhat aggravated by pressure, and attended with thirst, and general uneasiness. This pain seems afterwards to diffuse itself, producing strong contractions of the bowels and abdominal muscles, which recur from time to time, but leave considerable

ble intervals of ease and tranquillity. The disorder, however, differs from the colic in this respect, that it is not attended with obstinate costiveness; and that, after sufficient evacuations, the pain is not mitigated. On the other hand, as the intestine is tender and probably contracted about the seat of the inflammation, a most severe pain is often excited by the operation of the mildest purgative. The pulse may at the beginning be hard and contracted; but it soon becomes weak, small, and perhaps irregular. There is a fur upon the tongue, somewhat thick, and of a whitish colour. The urine has a smooth, pink sediment, which, as the disorder advances, changes its colour, and resembles a rough cretaceous powder. Vomiting is not a constant symptom in this form of enteritis.

When improperly treated, the disease terminates by gangrene, or by extensive adhesions of the folds of the intestines, and an effusion of matter into the abdominal cavity; which often causes a large tense swelling externally, and proves in a short time fatal. In an examination after death of the bodies of two persons thus affected, when the peritoneal membrane was divided, there issued out with violence

violence a most fetid exhalation ; and, after it, were discharged between two and three quarts of an opaque, thick matter, which had been lodged in the cavity of the abdomen. There was much inflammatory exudation on the surface of the bowels : only patches of inflammation, at that time, appeared on them, and on the edge of the liver. In one of the cases, the spleen seemed almost converted into a putrid mass.

If the small intestines should be inflamed, a prompt and decisive mode of treatment is requisite ; otherwise the disease terminates in gangrene and death within twenty-four hours, and sometimes in eight or ten hours. Inflammation of the lower intestines does not, as stated by systematic writers, terminate on the fourth day in suppuration or gangrene. I have known it continue, with repeated paroxysms of violent pain, for ten days ; yet the patient has recovered. Should we, therefore, be called to such a case on the eighth day, it might still be proper to consider it as inflammatory ; and, according to the state of the patient's constitution, to employ bleeding, particularly cupping, with blisters, fomentations, or the warm bath, and a strict antiphlogistic regimen. When opiates, warm  
purgatives,



purgatives, aromatics, and spirituous drinks, are incautiously administered at the beginning of the disorder, it becomes inveterate, and soon terminates fatally. I have been minute in the above observations, because some lives are lost every autumn by not discriminating Inflammation from other complaints of the bowels, which take place in great numbers, and under various forms, at that season of the year.

The fatal case of Purpura was at Deptford: the patient a labouring man about fifty years of age. His disorder was of the hæmorrhagic kind. (See page 90.) It must be remarked as a singular circumstance, that blood was not only discharged from the nose, mouth, and fauces, but issued in large streams from under the nails of his toes, from small livid vesicles about the throat externally, also from similar vesicles on the scrotum, thighs, and other parts of the body.

## ACCOUNT



## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 30th of Sept. to the End of Dec.*List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

## ACUTE DISEASES.

## CONTAGIOUS, malignant

Fever . . . . .	28
Catarrh . . . . .	44
Scarlatina . . . . .	18
Small-pox . . . . .	7
Hooping-cough . . . . .	9
Chicken-pox . . . . .	1
Gout . . . . .	3
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	13
Ophthalmia . . . . .	3
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . .	9
Ulcerated Sore-throat . . . . .	2
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	2
Peripneumony . . . . .	7
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . .	2
Inflammation of the bowels . .	4
Dysentery . . . . .	3
Nephritis . . . . .	1
Apoplexy . . . . .	4

Hæmoptœ

Hæmoptoë . . . . .	1
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1
Menorrhagia and Abortus . . .	3
Ephemera . . . . .	1
Slow Fever . . . . .	5
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . .	7
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	23
Pemphigus infantilis . . . . .	1
Febris miliaris . . . . .	1
Urticaria febrilis . . . . .	1
Quotidian . . . . .	1
Hectic . . . . .	5
Hemicrania . . . . .	3

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	96
Pulmonary Consumption . . .	22
Spitting of blood . . . . .	2
Pleurodyne . . . . .	4
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	18
Lumbago and Sciatica . . . . .	7
Dropfy . . . . .	15
Asthenia . . . . .	25
Head-ache and Vertigo . . . .	11
Hysteria . . . . .	5
Epilepsy . . . . .	3
Chorea . . . . .	1
Palsy . . . . .	6

I

Hypo-

Hypochondriasis and Melan-	
cholia . . . . .	6
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	2
Palpitatio . . . . .	6
Bilious vomiting . . . . .	3
Dyspepsia . . . . .	50
Pain of the stomach and bowels,	24
Diarrhœa . . . . .	33
Piles . . . . .	5
Colic . . . . .	5
Colica Piſtonum . . . . .	3
Hernia . . . . .	2
Conſtipatio . . . . .	2
Gravel, Stone, and Dyſury . .	5
Enureſis . . . . .	3
Iſchuria . . . . .	2
Hæmaturia . . . . .	1
Menorrhœa and Fluor albus . .	10
Chloroſis and Amenorrhœa . .	13
Scirrhus pylori . . . . .	1
Mammary Abſceſs . . . . .	1
Scirrhus and Cancer uteri . . .	2
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	4
Jaundice . . . . .	3
Prolapſus ani . . . . .	1
Rickets and Struma . . . . .	8
Tabes meſenterica . . . . .	11
Worms . . . . .	11

Dentition . . . . .	2
Contractura . . . . .	1
Thrush . . . . .	2
Strophulus . . . . .	4
Lepra and Scaly Tetter . . . .	7
Purpura . . . . .	1
Pompholyx . . . . .	1
Herpes . . . . .	1
Intertrigo . . . . .	1
Impetigo . . . . .	5
Ecthyma . . . . .	2
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	15
Porrigo . . . . .	6
Acne . . . . .	3
Lupus . . . . .	1
Sycosis . . . . .	1

Died of Peripneumony 1; Apoplexy 1;  
 Malignant Fever 5; Scarlatina anginosa 4;  
 Small-pox 1; Pemphigus 1; Fevers in  
 Infancy 2; Hæctica senilis 3; Pulmonary  
 Consumption 9; general Dropsy 2; Hy-  
 drothorax 1; Hydrocephalus 2; Devon-  
 shire Colic 1; Ulcer of the breast 1;  
 Cirrhosis of the pylorus 1; Tabes mesen-  
 terica 1.

October and November were cloudy or  
 foggy, with much rain: in December, there

were twenty cloudy, and ten clear and frosty days, with but little rain throughout.

Malignant Fevers continued, with the train of symptoms stated in the last report, till nearly the middle of December. The fatal cases of Scarlatina were in the month of November, when the disease was more extended, and more virulent, than at any period within my recollection, since the years 1786, 1787. The Small-pox and Hooping-cough retained the same proportion to Fevers as in the last report; but I have not observed any cases of Measles since the middle of September. Rheumatic and other inflammatory complaints were much increased by the humid air, and variable temperature in October, and November. Disorders of the bowels were, perhaps for a similar reason, numerous and violent. It may be added, that the same period proved, in a more than usual degree, fatal to persons affected with Consumptions, and other pulmonic diseases of long standing.

A case of febrile Nettle-rash being put down in the foregoing list, I will take the opportunity of observing, that, when the Urticaria is an acute disease, the eruption, which appears on the third day, is preceded by pain  
and

and sickness at the stomach, head-ache, a sensation of anxiety and oppression, with a quick, small pulse, a whiteness of the tongue, great languor, and faintness. These symptoms are partially relieved on the appearance of the eruption; but the constitution remains disordered till the rash goes off with exfoliations of the cuticle, about the eighth day of the disease.

The febrile Urticaria is not contagious. It affects adults of a plethoric or sanguine habit, who indulge themselves with eating and drinking too freely. I have, however, often seen it in infants and children, to whom it occasions inexpressible torment.

Sennertus\* and Juncker† have given a short account of this disease. Sydenham mentions it under the article *Febris erysipelatosa*.‡ The eruption is aptly described by Linnæus in the following terms: “*Sudamina pruriginosa, inæqualia, ruberrima, dilatabilia, fugacia, recidivantia, furfuracea, evanescientia. Hæctica brevis, benigna.*”

\* Pract. Med. lib. v. part 1. cap. 26.

† Conspectus, tab. 64.

‡ Sect. v. cap. 6.



An Acute Disease, with an eruption of Miliary Pustules on the skin, and of Aphthæ in the mouth, affects particular constitutions during the spring and autumn. The symptoms of it will be described at large in the Treatise on Cutaneous Diseases. I shall only observe at present, that this complaint has not been fatal in any instance presented to my observation; and that it is neither contagious nor epidemical, as some of the German physicians have supposed.

The total number of deaths by the Small-pox in 1798 greatly exceeds that of the preceding year. (See page 140.) This disease, was so general in 1796, that few could have escaped its contagion. The new subjects for such an increased mortality must be produced by the births within the two years, and by the influx of adult persons from the country who never had the Small-pox, to the amount of several hundreds annually.

*General Bill of Mortality for the Year 1798.*

Abortive and Still-		Asthma and Phthi-	
born . . . . .	594	fic . . . . .	421
Abscess . . . . .	26	Bedridden . . . . .	2
Aged . . . . .	1117	Bleeding . . . . .	22
Ague . . . . .	8	Bursten and Rupture, .	18
Apoplexy, and sud-		Cancer . . . . .	71
denly . . . . .	224.	Child-bed . . . . .	144
		Colds	

Colds . . . . .	4	Lethargy . . . . .	1
Colic, Gripes, and Twisting of the Guts . . . . .	13	Livergrown . . . . .	7
Consumption . . . . .	4533	Lunatic . . . . .	83
Convulsions . . . . .	3663	Measles . . . . .	196
Cough and Hooping Cough . . . . .	418	Miscarriage . . . . .	2
Croup . . . . .	14	Mortification . . . . .	262
Diabetes . . . . .	1	Palpitation of the heart . . . . .	1
Dropfy . . . . .	784	Palsy . . . . .	86
Evil . . . . .	4	Pleurisy . . . . .	15
Fevers of all kinds . . . . .	1754	Quinzy . . . . .	5
Fistula . . . . .	3	Rheumatism . . . . .	3
Flux . . . . .	12	Rickets . . . . .	1
French Pox . . . . .	39	Scurvy . . . . .	4
Gout . . . . .	111	Small-pox . . . . .	2237
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury . . . . .	16	Sore-throat . . . . .	12
Grief . . . . .	7	Sores and Ulcers . . . . .	11
Headmouldshot, Horfe- shoe-head, and Wa- ter in the head . . . . .	67	Spasm . . . . .	2
Jaundice . . . . .	69	St. Anthony's Fire . . . . .	4
Jaw locked . . . . .	2	Stoppage in the sto- mach . . . . .	4
Inflammation . . . . .	384	Teeth . . . . .	370
Itch . . . . .	1	Thrush . . . . .	49
		Worms . . . . .	3
		Violent Deaths, Ca- sualties, &c. . . . .	247
Christened . . . . .	Males . . . . . 9497 Females . . . . . 8430	} 17,927.	
Buried . . . . .	Males . . . . . 8964 Females . . . . . 9191	} 18,155.	

Out of this number, 5728 died under two years of age, 394 between eighty and a hundred, and 2 upwards of a hundred.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 1st of Jan. to the 10th of Feb. 1799.*List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

## ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	33
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	1
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	9
Ophthalmia . . . . .	4
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . . .	4
Ulcerated and Specky Sore-throat . . . . .	6
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	5
Measles . . . . .	3
Small-pox . . . . .	4
Hooping Cough . . . . .	7
Malignant Fever . . . . .	5
Slow Fever . . . . .	4
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . . . .	4
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	12
Pemphigus infantilis . . . . .	1
Quotidian . . . . .	2
Hætic . . . . .	3

## CHRONIC

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	86
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	17
Spitting of blood . . . . .	5
Epistaxis . . . . .	2
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	6
Rheumatic Tooth-ache . . . . .	4
Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. . . . .	8
Dropfy . . . . .	7
Asthénia . . . . .	19
Cephalæa and Vertigo . . . . .	17
Syncope . . . . .	1
Palsy . . . . .	6
Chorea . . . . .	2
Epilepsy . . . . .	1
Hysteria . . . . .	2
Palpitatio . . . . .	3
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	1
Dyspepsia . . . . .	15
Gastrodynia . . . . .	8
Enterodynia . . . . .	10
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2
Diarrhœa . . . . .	10
Colica Pictonum . . . . .	2
Hernia . . . . .	2
Gravel . . . . .	3
Enuresis . . . . .	2

Hæmaturia . . . . .	1
Ischuria . . . . .	4
Menorrhœa . . . . .	5
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . .	5
Fluor albus . . . . .	2
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	1
Scirrhus hepatis . . . . .	2
Struma . . . . .	8
Contractura . . . . .	1
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	2
Worms . . . . .	6
Dentition . . . . .	3
Thrush . . . . .	4
Papulous Eruptions on the skin,	3
Lepra . . . . .	1
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	3
Prurigo . . . . .	1
Itch . . . . .	4
Scald-head . . . . .	6
Ecthyma . . . . .	3
Impetigo . . . . .	1
Shingles . . . . .	1
Erythema . . . . .	2
Gutta rosea . . . . .	2

During the period above-mentioned, the only diseases which claimed attention from their frequency, were catarrhal, and other pulmonic

pulmonic affections. These, however, probably from the mildness of the season after the first week in January, were not so fatal, nor nearly so violent in their symptoms, as similar cases occurring about the same period for three years past. Cases of the Hooping Cough, likewise, were numerous among children, but not fatal to any within my knowledge. Dr. Fothergill's remarks on this disease, with his estimate of its extent and fatality in different years, may be recommended to notice.\* His plan of administering repeatedly antimonial emetics, though on many occasions advantageous, is not found so generally successful as has been stated by him in the "Medical Observations" and Inquiries."† The Hooping Cough at its commencement has a febrile stage, which lasts one, two, or three weeks. Afterwards, although the paroxysms of coughing recur at intervals, it ranks as a chronic disease. While the febrile symptoms continue, the requisite mode of practice is the same as for

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\* On Weather and Diseases, for May, December, &c. 1751-2.

† Vol. iii. p. 319.



the Measles in their latter stage, — by bleeding, or the application of leeches ; by emetics, blisters, purgatives, fomentations, warm vapour, pediluvium, or other remedies, according to the patient's constitution, and to the urgency of symptoms, jointly considered. In mitigating the severity of the cough, and in prolonging the intervals between the paroxysms, at the latter period of the disorder, I have found a watery solution of opium more efficacious than the extract of hemlock, or any other narcotic medicine hitherto employed.

The disease entitled Pemphigus infantilis coincides in its appearances with the Vesicular Fever, described by medical writers on the continent. It begins two or three days after birth in weak, emaciated infants, with large oblong vesicles, containing a semitransparent lymph, and surrounded by a dark-red or livid base. The vesicles are often numerous, and appear successively on the neck, breast, thighs, and abdomen. When broken, they are succeeded by spreading and painful ulcerations. The pain, fever, and restlessness, attendant on the malady, were not alleviated by the bark, or other remedies employed for it ; but, in every case, I have yet

yet seen, extinguished life within seven or eight days.

It is not perhaps amiss here to observe, that the numerous cases of Pemphigus, given of late in periodical publications relating to medicine, have no affinity with the Vesicular Fever, but describe a chronic eruption, well known in North Britain, and there denominated the Water-blebs; cases of which have likewise been repeatedly marked in the preceding lists of diseases under the title of Pompholyx.

Under the article Ischuria are comprized two cases of the Renal Ischuria, which I have elsewhere\* stated as a disease affecting children, and sometimes adults. It is usually the effect of an inflammation of the bowels, or mesentery; and, if not early discriminated and treated with judgement, it terminates in gangrenous patches, becoming suddenly fatal.

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\* Medical Facts and Observations, vol. ii.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 10th of Feb. to the 20th of March.*List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

## ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	37
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	7
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . . .	4
Ophthalmia . . . . .	3
Peripneumony . . . . .	2
Malignant Fever . . . . .	7
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	10
Measles : . . . . .	7
Whooping Cough . . . . .	3
Small-pox . . . . .	3
Herpes zoster . . . . .	1
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . . . .	4
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	11
Tertian . . . . .	2
Hectic . . . . .	2
Hemicrania . . . . .	4

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnoea . . . . .	87
Hæmoptoe . . . . .	5
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	12

Chronic

Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	18
Sciatica . . . . .	2
Asthénia . . . . .	19
Dropfy . . . . .	6
Paralysis . . . . .	6
Apoplexy . . . . .	2
Cephalæa . . . . .	6
Vertigo and Syncope . . . . .	6
Hysteria . . . . .	3
St. Vitus's Dance . . . . .	3
Dyspepsia . . . . .	12
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1
Gastrodynia . . . . .	7
Enterodynia . . . . .	5
Diarrhœa . . . . .	8
Constipatio . . . . .	2
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	1
Jaundice . . . . .	1
Diabetes . . . . .	1
Gravel and Dyfury . . . . .	3
Menorrhœa . . . . .	5
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . . . . .	6
Fluor albus . . . . .	3
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	3
Struma . . . . .	5
Lichen pilaris . . . . .	2
Prurigo . . . . .	3
	Lepra

Lepra . . . . .	1
Purpura . . . . .	1
Gutta rofacea . . . . .	2
Impetigo . . . . .	5
Ecthyma . . . . .	1
Itch . . . . .	6
Porrigo . . . . .	8

It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the predominance of Inflammatory complaints during the last six weeks, putrid Fevers, and the Scarlatina anginosa in its malignant form, have been very prevalent. The latter, more especially, has proved in many instances fatal; and, in those who recovered, it produced, after the cessation of the fever, anasarca, swelling of the abdomen, swelling of the lips and parotid glands, strumous ophthalmia, with an eruption of the Favus, and hectic symptoms of long duration. This disease spread from London to the adjacent villages, and was almost universal in Sommers Town, during the month of February.

By the term Constipatio is expressed not merely costiveness, but a stoppage of the bowels from some organical, or local affection, as hernia, and intromsceptio; scirrhusity,

scirrhusity, or strictures of some portion of the intestine, narrowing and often obliterating the canal. Tumors and singular concretions, external to the bowels, have occasionally the same effect. Strictures take place in different situations; but they occur so frequently about the sigmoid flexure of the colon, near its termination in the rectum, that this part should be carefully examined in every case of a total obstruction of the bowels. The insertion of an unyielding tallow candle, though often practised, has been generally found painful and inefficacious. It is requisite for the purpose to employ a bougie thirteen inches long, and of a proportionate strength; which should also be directed, with a nice hand, by a skilful surgeon. I lately saw a lady thus relieved, who had been twenty-six days without any evacuation from the bowels, and who seemed nearly exhausted by violence of pain, and distension of the abdomen, incessant vomiting, hiccough, cold sweats, &c. It is remarkable how long patients subsist under these distressing circumstances. In one instance, the time was twenty-nine days;\* in another patient, thirty-

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\* This case, with observations upon it, appears in the London Medical Journal for 1784, vol. v. p. 402.



three days.\* As the latter recovered after enduring every torture such a disorder could inflict, practitioners may be encouraged to persevere steadily in their attentions, and to retain some hopes even in the greatest extremity.

The case of Diabetes is given at large, with the appearances after death, by Dr. Marcet, in the first volume of the Medical and Physical Journal. This disease has been relieved, and the saccharine quality of the urine removed, by animal diet, and the general plan recommended in Dr. Rollo's treatise on the subject: but I never yet met with a confirmed case, wherein there was not some considerable disorder of the constitution, or a defect in some organ essential to life.

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\* Dr. W. Robertson, now physician at Bath, attended the person here referred to, who suffered no inconvenience afterwards. The case, with the Doctor's remarks upon it, will, I hope, be soon published.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.*List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

## ACUTE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	22
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	5
Pleuritic Stitches . . . . .	3
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	1
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . . .	4
Specky Sore-throat . . . . .	2
Ophthalmia . . . . .	7
Scarlatina . . . . .	6
Measles . . . . .	3
Small-pox . . . . .	3
Malignant Fever . . . . .	5
Slow Fever . . . . .	6
Abortus and Menorrhagia . . . . .	4
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . . . .	2
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	8
Tertian . . . . .	1
Hæctica . . . . .	7

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	79
Hæmoptœ and Phthisis . . . . .	18

Chronic

Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	12
Lumbago and Sciatica . . . . .	5
Dropfy . . . . .	9
Struma . . . . .	5
Asthénia . . . . .	21
Hysteria . . . . .	3
Epilepsy . . . . .	2
Chorea . . . . .	2
Paralysis . . . . .	6
Cephalæa . . . . .	8
Epistaxis . . . . .	1
Dyspepsia . . . . .	10
Gastrodynia . . . . .	5
Enterodynia . . . . .	4
Diarrhœa . . . . .	8
Colica Pictonum . . . . .	2
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	3
Jaundice . . . . .	2
Fluor albus . . . . .	4
Chlorosis . . . . .	8
Worms . . . . .	3
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	3
Scirrhus . . . . .	2
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	74
Lepa . . . . .	1
Nettle-rash . . . . .	1
Purpura . . . . .	2
Gutta rosea . . . . .	3

Porrigo

Porrigo . . . . .	4
Impetigo . . . . .	1

The Measles, which prevailed extensively in February, are at present declining. In one child, who had been previously affected with the Hooping Cough, the rash was succeeded by numerous livid spots, diffused over nearly the whole body, and resembling those of the Purpura, or the Petechiæ sine febre, in their most dangerous form. No harm, however, ensued; and the complaint was removed in about eight days.

The Scarlatina has, during the last three weeks, become much milder; so that all the cases put down, terminated early and favourably.

Inflammation of the eyes, next to Catarrh, Cough, and Rheumatism, seems to have been the most general disease. It was very troublesome; and, in many cases, of long duration. The same complaint occurred epidemically in the months of February, March, and April, of the last year. (See page 149.)

It may not be amiss to observe, that the Itch, which is usually rife in the spring-season, has, during the last six weeks, taken

a very wide range, and appeared in many respectable families, never before liable to its visitations.

Many cases of the Porrigo having been noted in the two preceding months, I think, it proper here to remark, that under this generic term are comprized the Achores, Favi, Scabies capitis, and Crusta lactea, described by medical writers, and often considered separately. The word Tinea, employed in nearly the same signification as Porrigo, is an Arabic term corrupted, and should therefore be banished from professional language; more especially as we have an appropriate classical term handed down to us from the highest authority: —

“ Porrigo autem est, ubi inter pilos quædam  
 “ quasi squamulæ surgunt; æque a cute re-  
 “ solvuntur; et interdum madent, multo  
 “ sæpius siccæ sunt. Idque evenit modò  
 “ sine ulcere, modò exulcerato loco.  
 “ Huic quoque modò malo odore, modò  
 “ nullo accedente. Fereque id in capillo  
 “ fit, rariùs in barbâ, aliquando etiam in  
 “ supercilio.”\* — To this account may be added, that the disease is contagious; and

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\* Cels. de Medicin. lib. vi. cap. 2.

that its pustules often extend from the scalp to various parts of the body. Hence it has been confounded with the Itch, from which, however, it is distinguishable by the form, contents, and distribution, of the pustules.

The term *Impetigo* applies only to the first species of the disease so denominated by Celsus: — “*Quæ similitudine Scabiem repræsentat; nam et rubet, et durior est, et exulcerat, et rodit: . . . videnturque esse in eâ quasi bullulæ quædam, ex quibus, interposito tempore, quasi squamulæ solvuntur.*” \* — He distinguishes another complaint, somewhat similar, but with larger pustules, — “*Distat autem ab eâ quæ magis exulcerata est; et varis similes pustulas habet.*” — This probably refers to the *Ecthyma*, a disease frequently noted in the foregoing pages, and which is characterized by an eruption of inflamed pustules, termed, by the Greeks, *Phlyzacia*, † appearing mostly on the extremities; but neither contagious nor attended with fever.

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\* Cels. lib. v. cap. 28. §. 17.

† Hippocr. Prænot. Coac. §. 2. — Compare Cels. lib. v. cap. 28. §. 15.



## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.*List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

## FEBRILE DISEASES.

CATARRH . . . . .	13
Acute Rheumatism . . .	5
Hooping Cough . . . . .	6
Measles . . . . .	5
Scarlatina . . . . .	4
Chicken-pox . . . . .	1
Contagious, malignant Fever .	3
Slow Fever . . . . .	4
Child-bed Fever . . . . .	3
Febrile Diseases of Infants . .	9
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Hæmoptœ . . . . .	1
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1
Quotidian . . . . .	1
Tertian . . . . .	1
Hæctic . . . . .	5

## CHRONIC

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	36
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	7
Pleurodyne . . . . .	4
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	15
Asthénia . . . . .	21
Dropfy . . . . .	7
Scrophula . . . . .	5
Rachitis . . . . .	2
Cephalæa . . . . .	8
Epilepsy . . . . .	1
Vertigo . . . . .	2
Dyspepsia . . . . .	10
Pains of the stomach and bowels, .	14
Diarrhœa . . . . .	6
Constipation . . . . .	2
Chlorosis, &c. . . . .	7
Menorrhœa . . . . .	5
Abortion . . . . .	2
Fluor albus . . . . .	2
Dysury and Gravel . . . . .	3
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	6
Scirrhus . . . . .	4
Tooth-rash, &c. . . . .	6
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	15
Lepra and Scaly Tetter . . . . .	5
K . . . . .	Intertrigo

Intertrigo . . . . .	2
Acne . . . . .	5
Nettle-rash . . . . .	1
Purpura . . . . .	2
Erythema . . . . .	1
Porrigo . . . . .	8

From the 20th of April to the middle of May the atmosphere was chill, damp, and cloudy, the wind being mostly north, north-east, and north-west. The prevailing diseases were Coughs, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Hooping Cough, and Measles. All the cases of Measles, as well as of the Scarlatina, and Malignant Fever, terminated favourably. One patient, two years old, died in the febrile stage of the Hooping Cough, which, at this season of the year, seldom happens. The case of Hæmorrhagy from the stomach and bowels proved fatal within two days, many quarts of black blood being discharged by frequent and violent fits of vomiting.

The disease entitled Chlorosis is attended with paleness and emaciation, depraved appetite, suppression or non-appearance of the catamenia, pains of the stomach and limbs, with anasarca; fixed pains of the head, difficulty of breathing, &c. Young females  
are

are often affected with it, who follow a sedentary occupation in close streets, or narrow, crowded tenements, and seldom enjoy the benefit of fresh air. The disorder is not, however, confined to this class of people. We cannot be surprised that young ladies, of the highest rank, should suffer equally: eight months of the year they sit on thick carpets, in close rooms, heated by register-stoves; have large fires kept in their bed-rooms, never stir out except in carriages, and are often too much restricted in their diet. The weakness and extreme irritability, induced by this mode of living, not only brings on the Chlorotic state, but, after the slightest exposure to damp, or cold air, renders them also liable to be affected with Pains and Inflammations of the bowels, Rheumatism, Head-ache, Catarrh, Phthisis, &c. more especially as, in the article of dress at that period of life, health is always sacrificed to fashion.

An effectual remedy for Chlorosis, but more so when assisted by exercise, and a proper regimen, is the solution of Green Vitriol, with Fixed alkali and myrrh, recommended by the late Dr. Griffiths. The result of this compound is a precipitation of iron from the

K 2

vitriol,

vitriol, and the formation of a neutral salt. As the medicine, in a liquid form, is generally found offensive to the stomach, it must appear desirable to obtain separately the precipitate, which may be afterwards combined at pleasure with the salt, with myrrh, or any other ingredient, and made into pills. Such a preparation of Iron I have been in the habit of prescribing ever since the year 1783, and believe that all medical practitioners, after having once given it a fair trial, would be disposed to employ it more frequently than any other Chalybeate. An opportunity of experiencing its good effects is afforded to every one, as it may now be had of the principal chemists in London: it is also prepared with great accuracy at Apothecaries' Hall, and sold there under the title of *Ferrum præcipitatum*.\* For the following observations, respecting this preparation, I am obliged to Mr. Francis Moore, the ingenious chemical

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\* Pills made of the unwashed precipitate, combined with myrrh, have been advertised and sold as a nostrum. I am sorry to notice a circumstance so disgraceful to the medical profession, but must observe, that the above prescription was communicated, some years ago, to the vender of the pills, by a Fellow of the London College of Physicians, under whose name the medicine is, I believe, yet sold and recommended to public attention.

operator at the Hall. [See Report, Oct. 1799.]

“ I have repeatedly made the Ferrum  
“ Præcipitatum from Dr. Griffiths’s valuable  
“ medicine, which is a carbonated oxyd of  
“ iron, mixed with fulphat of pot-ash. The  
“ following process appears to me the best,  
“ and affords a very beautiful preparation,  
“ viz. Twelve pounds of fulphat of iron  
“ (green vitriol) are dissolved in twenty-four  
“ gallons of distilled water, with the addition  
“ of eight ounces of sulphuric acid, which  
“ greatly accelerates and assists the solution  
“ of it. About twelve pounds of kali p.p.  
“ are to be added, or more, till no farther  
“ precipitation is visible, care being taken  
“ not to put in too much kali, as it re-  
“ dissolves a small proportion of the iron.  
“ The precipitate must then be washed with  
“ a quantity of hot distilled water, sufficient  
“ to dissolve all the fulphat of pot-ash formed,  
“ and is afterwards to be carefully dried for  
“ use. — I prefer the precipitate obtained  
“ without heat, considering it as more  
“ carbonated and likely to agree better  
“ with the stomach. This mode affords one-  
“ twelfth of precipitate more than when  
“ made with hot water, but the colour is



“ less beautiful, and it dries of a gritty or  
 “ brittle consistence. — The excess of sul-  
 “ phuric acid is used as a medium to car-  
 “ bonate the iron, as well as assist the solu-  
 “ tion at first, by the carbonic acid which it  
 “ disengages from the kali in its combination.”

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
 Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>M</b> EASLES . . . . .	11
Hooping Cough . . . . .	3
Scarlatina . . . . .	2
Catarrh . . . . .	8
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	6
Rheumatic pains of the face and jaw . . . . .	5
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . . .	4
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Angina parotidæa . . . . .	1
Pneumonic Inflammation . . . . .	4
Inflammation of the bowels . . . . .	1
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	3
Hepatitis . . . . .	1
Nephritis	

Nephritis . . . . .	1
Volvulus . . . . .	1
Ophthalmia . . . . .	3
Otalgia . . . . .	1
Erysipelas . . . . .	2
Zona herpetica . . . . .	1
Synochus, or Summer Fever . .	6
Contagious, malignant Fever .	6
Apoplexy . . . . .	2
Epistaxis . . . . .	3
Hæmoptoë . . . . .	4
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	2
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . .	2
Renal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	2
Slow Fever . . . . .	2
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . .	3
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	12
 Tertian . . . . .	 1
Hectica . . . . .	3

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia . . . . .	43
Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	31
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	20
Lumbago and Sciatica . . . . .	7
Pleurodyne . . . . .	4
Pulmonary Consumption . . . .	12

Cephalæa . . . . .	6
Epilepsy . . . . .	2
Chorea . . . . .	1
Paralysis . . . . .	2
Dyspepsia . . . . .	11
Gastrodynia . . . . .	7
Enterodynia . . . . .	5
Bilious vomiting, and Diarrhœa,	12
Jaundice . . . . .	3
Gravel, Stone, &c. . . . .	4
Chlorosis . . . . .	4
Menorrhœa . . . . .	8
Abortion . . . . .	3
Amenorrhœa . . . . .	4
Fluor albus . . . . .	3
Emanſio . . . . .	2
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	1
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	2
Dropſy . . . . .	3
Struma . . . . .	6
Tabes meſenterica . . . . .	4
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	1
Worms . . . . .	3
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2
Prolapſus ani . . . . .	1
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	4
Nettle-raſh . . . . .	1
Pompholyx . . . . .	1
Impetigo	

Impetigo . . . . .	3
Ecthyma . . . . .	2
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	12
Gutta rosacea . . . . .	4
Porrigo . . . . .	3

The series of incongruous complaints, stated in the above list, is an usual effect, in our climate, of hot sun-shine, counteracted by the sharp east and north-east winds, which mostly prevail from the commencement of spring till the summer solstice. Indeed, the diseases of winter, spring, and summer, seem to have been crowded together within the last six weeks, and have kept medical practitioners almost constantly engaged.

Among contagious, epidemic disorders, the Measles have lately taken the lead; but, from an inspection of the list, it will appear, that inflammatory and hæmorrhagic complaints formed the most extensive set of acute diseases; the latter series being particularly violent and obstinate, and, in many instances, fatal.

The cases of Renal Hæmorrhagy were attended with nearly the same sensations as are felt in Nephritis. Blood was discharged along with the urine for eight or ten days.

Small coagula were also frequently passed with very considerable pain. The disease, entitled Hæmaturia in many preceding lists of complaints, differs from the Renal Hæmorrhagy which occurred this month, in being wholly without fever. It mostly affects boys, and has many returns; but neither occasions pain of the loins, nor any particular uneasiness.

The Angina parotidæa (Mumps or Branks) affected a young man, 26 years of age. When his testicle was swelled and inflamed, as usual on the 5th day of the disease, he became delirious, sometimes comatose, had a weak pulse, a dry, brown tongue, and other symptoms of a malignant Fever. The case, though alarming in its appearance, terminated favourably on the fourteenth day. I do not think this disease, during the last twenty years, has ever been epidemic and contagious, as stated by Dr. Russell.\*

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\* “ Angina hæc ex epidemicis una est et contagiosa, et “ per totas domus grassari solet, nisi antea fortasse juvenes “ eodem morbo laboraverint.” Dr. Russell has given an enlarged account of this disease in his treatise, de Morbis Glandularum, page 115. He also relates a case, attended with violent fever and delirium, which proved fatal: the patient had been twice bled: the other remedies employed for him were blisters, purgatives, and nitre, page 117.

In the case of Hepatitis the peritoneal covering of the liver, on its upper side, seemed to be the part chiefly affected. The edge of the liver was hard, and painful when pressed. The tongue was covered with a whitish fur; the pulse was languid, and not frequent; the patient was rather collive, but had no vomitings. He referred his complaint to drinking cold water after being much heated with work. The whole duration of the disease was three weeks; the pain, and tumour, and hardness, gradually yielding to the repeated application of leeches, with the use of calomel and sal catharticus amarus.

Intermittents, so far as my knowledge has extended, have not, any time within twenty years, been epidemic in London: their number in all the foregoing lists must indeed appear remarkably small. Dr. Sydenham\* mentions them, as, in his time, frequent and inveterate; and Dr. Fothergill, not fifty years ago, has marked their regular occurrence every spring and autumn.† Whence

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\* *Constitutio epidemica Annorum 1661, 62, 63, 64, Londini.*

† On Weather and Diseases, May and September, 1751; April and June, 1753; June and September, 1754.



can arise this difference? I am disposed to refer it to the practice of draining, and to the improved modes of cultivating land in Essex, Kent, and some other adjoining counties, from which either agues were formerly imported, or the effluvia causing them were conveyed by particular winds, not to any change which the air of London itself has undergone.

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>S</b> CARLATINA anginosa . . . . .	7
Measles . . . . .	6
Small-pox . . . . .	2
Chicken-pox . . . . .	1
Hooping Cough . . . . .	2
Contagious, malignant Fever . . . . .	3
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	7
Catarrh . . . . .	5
Ophthalmia . . . . .	3
Inflammatory	

Inflammatory Sore-throat . . .	3
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	4
Pneumonic Inflammation . . . .	1
Inflammation of the bowels . . .	2
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . .	1
Hæmorrhagy from the bowels . .	2
Hæmorrhagy from the lungs . . .	7
Renal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	1
Epistaxis . . . . .	2
Synochus, or Summer Fever . . .	6
Child-Bed and Milk Fever . . .	3
Febrile Diseases of Infants . . .	9
Hectica . . . . .	6

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	32
Pleuritic Stitches . . . . .	2
Pulmonary Consumption . . . .	7
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	11
Lumbago and Sciatica . . . . .	6
Asthenia . . . . .	25
Paralysis . . . . .	4
Head-ache and Vertigo . . . . .	6
Melancholia . . . . .	3
Chorea . . . . .	1
Hysteria . . . . .	1
Diarrhœa and Bilious vomiting,	18
Dyspepsia . . . . .	11

Gastrodynia

Gastrodynia . . . . .	10
Enterodynia . . . . .	6
Devonshire Colic . . . . .	2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . .	4
Menorrhœa . . . . .	5
Abortus . . . . .	2
Fluor albus . . . . .	5
Dysfury . . . . .	3
Ischuria . . . . .	7
Enuresis . . . . .	1
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	6
Dropfy . . . . .	9
Struma . . . . .	5
Worms . . . . .	3
Rickets . . . . .	3
Jaundice . . . . .	4
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	1
Scirrhus of the uterus . . . . .	1
Stone and Gravel . . . . .	3
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	7
Lepra . . . . .	1
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	2
Lichen . . . . .	2
Impetigo . . . . .	1
Eczema . . . . .	1
Ecthyma . . . . .	3
Porrigo . . . . .	2
Acne . . . . .	2

Much

Much rain fell at the latter end of June, and in the month of July: the wind was variable, but mostly west, south-west, west-south-west, and south-south-west. In consequence of the chill, and moist state of the air, inflammatory complaints still bore a large proportion to infectious and other acute diseases. The disposition to Hæmorrhagy has also continued with the same effects as were stated in the last report.

All the cases of Scarlatina, Measles, Fever, and Hooping Cough, terminated favourably. I am sorry to suggest the possibility that the Measles may occur twice in the same person, but have little doubt of it from a circumstance which took place in the present month. Two children, under seven years of age, had the disease very severely from a female servant who was taken ill after her entrance on duty at the house. No precaution was observed respecting the children, whom I myself had attended through the measles under a mild form, in July, 1797. They then received the infection from a girl who came to spend with them the Midsummer vacation from a school, where the young ladies had been generally affected with the disease. Similar instances have been occasionally mentioned  
to

to me by practitioners, but I remained somewhat incredulous, till staggered, or rather convinced, by the cases above-mentioned. It may not be amiss to remark, that one of the children had the Scarlatina two years before. The only conclusion I can at present draw from these cases is, that the eruption, if merely attended with watery eyes and a sensation of roughness in the throat, is not always sufficient to prevent a return of the complaint afterwards, with severe cough, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, and a violent disorder of the constitution.

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of July to the 20th of August.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>M</b> EASLES . . . . .	9
Scarlatina . . . . .	1
Small-pox . . . . .	1
Hooping Cough . . . . .	3

Contagious,

Contagious, malignant Fever . .	7
Synochus, or Summer Fever . .	4
Cholera . . . . .	1
Slow Fever and Hectic . . . .	4
Catarrh . . . . .	6
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	2
Erysipelas . . . . .	1
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . .	3
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . .	3
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	8

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia . . . . .	28
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	10
Dropfy . . . . .	8
Paralysis . . . . .	2
Apoplexy . . . . .	1
Cephalæa . . . . .	5
Hysteria . . . . .	2
Epilepsy . . . . .	1
Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	15
Hæmoptœ . . . . .	2
Pleurodyne . . . . .	1
Pulmonary Consumption . . .	5
Dyspepsia . . . . .	12
Gastrodynia . . . . .	7
Pyrosis . . . . .	2
Enterodynia . . . . .	5
Diarrhœa . . . . .	



Diarrhœa . . . . .	13
Bilious vomiting . . . . .	3
Colica Piſtonum . . . . .	1
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	4
Fluor albus . . . . .	5
Menorrhœa . . . . .	5
Chlorosis, &c. . . . .	7
Jaundice . . . . .	2
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	1
Scirrhus of the womb . . . . .	2
Prolapſus . . . . .	1
Dyſury . . . . .	1
Worms . . . . .	2
Rickets . . . . .	3
Struma . . . . .	4
Tabes meſenterica . . . . .	2
Lichen . . . . .	2
Lepra . . . . .	1
Scaly Tetters . . . . .	3
Urticaria . . . . .	1
Roseola . . . . .	1
Erythema . . . . .	1
Ringworm . . . . .	1
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	13
Porrigo . . . . .	2
Acne . . . . .	3
Lupus . . . . .	1

The long continuance of wet and cold weather has not produced, in the course of the two last months, any considerable extension of diseases. No complaint was so general as the Measles, which have spread more widely since the solstice. The disease has however appeared in a very mild form, as it often does in the summer months, with but a slight cough, and a moderate degree of fever.

The Malignant, contagious Fevers occurred in the close and crowded dwellings of the poor. That the number of them should be greater than usual might be partly owing to the long series of damp and windy days, which confined most of the individuals of families at home, and prevented ventilation by open windows, &c. Nevertheless, induction, from the experience of many years, enables me to ascertain, that mild open winters, and chill, even though moist summers, are, on the whole, most favourable to the health of the inhabitants of London. In confirmation of this remark, I beg leave to quote Dr. Fothergill's "Observations on "Weather and Diseases, November, 1751." — "The conclusion of the last and the be-  
" ginning

“ ginning of the present month were mode-  
 “ rate, and the weekly Bills of Mortality  
 “ very little affected. After the cold and  
 “ frosty weather set in, the burials increased  
 “ from 319 to 395, and kept up nearly to  
 “ the same number the week following. A  
 “ more temperate, moist season succeeding,  
 “ reduced them to 338. It has been fre-  
 “ quently observed, and, as far as the Bills  
 “ may be depended on, is demonstrable, that  
 “ an excess of wet, with moderate warmth,  
 “ is not so injurious to our constitutions, as  
 “ a severe cold season.”

He farther remarks, in the report for  
 December, 1757, “ From comparing the ac-  
 “ counts of the weather given in the pre-  
 “ ceding months, it will appear, that the  
 “ seasons, excepting a greater tendency to  
 “ rain than has happened for several years  
 “ past, have been uncommonly moderate;  
 “ no extremes of heat or cold, nor any great  
 “ or sudden changes, in respect to either of  
 “ these qualities. This may, perhaps, in  
 “ a great measure, have contributed to the  
 “ healthiness of the year in this metro-  
 “ polis, it having been before observed, that  
 “ no weather is in common so little pro-  
 “ ductive

“ ductive of acute and fatal diseases, as the  
 “ warm and the moist, nor any so dangerous,  
 “ in these respects, as the opposite.”

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of August to the 20th of Sept.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
 Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

#### CONTAGIOUS, malignant

C	Fever . . . . .	19
	Measles . . . . .	14
	Scarlatina . . . . .	2
	Small-pox . . . . .	4
	Hooping Cough . . . . .	3
	Catarrh . . . . .	10
	Pneumonic Inflammation . . .	4
	Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	3
	Erysipelas . . . . .	1
	Epistaxis . . . . .	1
	Hæmoptoë . . . . .	2
	Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1

Intestinal

Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	1
Hepatitis . . . . .	1
Enteritis . . . . .	2
Synochus, or Summer Fever . . . . .	12
Cholera . . . . .	2
Slow Fever . . . . .	5
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	15
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . . . .	3
Apthous Fever . . . . .	2
Hydrophobia . . . . .	1
Hæctica . . . . .	4

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	26
Phthisis pulmonalis . . . . .	10
Pleurodyne . . . . .	1
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	5
Asthénia . . . . .	19
Anasarca . . . . .	8
Paralysis . . . . .	2
Dyspepsia . . . . .	20
Gastrodynia . . . . .	11
Enterodynia, and Colic . . . . .	10
Constipatio . . . . .	3
Bilious vomiting, and Diarrhœa, . . . . .	22
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . . . . .	15
Fluor albus . . . . .	4
Menorrhœa . . . . .	3
Prolapsus . . . . .	

Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1
Scirrhus of the uterus . . . . .	2
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	1
Jaundice . . . . .	4
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	3
Worms . . . . .	3
Dysury and Gravel . . . . .	5
Lepra . . . . .	3
Shingles . . . . .	2
Nettle-rash . . . . .	1
Erythema . . . . .	1
Itch . . . . .	6
Porrigio . . . . .	3

The number of Contagious Fevers has been much increased during the month of September, either from a continuance of the causes assigned in the last report, or from the general influence of the autumnal season on the human body, by which it is rendered more than usually susceptible of almost every species of infection (see page 105). This effect appears from the proportion of Fevers to other acute diseases stated in the above list, and is farther proved by the observation of practitioners differently stationed; all of whom agree, that, along with Malignant Fevers, the Measles, Small-pox, Scarlatina, &c.



&c. have begun to spread rapidly and widely.

Persons, much exposed to the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, were affected with the Synochus, with Erysipelas, pneumonic Inflammation, Diarrhœa, Cholera, and violent Pains, or Inflammation of the bowels, diseases which have been attended with considerable danger, and, in many instances, fatal. In one of the cases of Summer Fever, which did not at first seem alarming, a rash suddenly appeared on the neck and arms, before the end of the first week; livid spots, with a dry, brown tongue, succeeded: the patient became tremulous, confused in his ideas, and unable to articulate: he died on the third day from the commencement of these symptoms (see page 42). A case of Inflammation of the bowels likewise terminated fatally on the second day.

Jaundice frequently occurs at this season of the year, unattended by any considerable pain, or fever; and seems rather owing to an increase of the biliary secretion than to a stoppage of the ducts from the liver, the fœces being tinged with bile in the usual manner. Saline purgatives, or a few doses of calomel, presently remove this complaint,

plaint, which affects children as well as adults.

The case of Hydrophobia occurred about the middle of August: the patient, a fine boy, ten years old, had been bitten by a dog, in Fetter-Lane, six weeks before the dread of water commenced. As he lived no more than two days after the appearance of this symptom, I had only an opportunity of paying him a single visit. His pulse was then hurried and irregular; his manner confused and agitated; his utterance rapid and abrupt; his eyes appeared bright and sparkling, and had a mixed expression of wildness and anxiety. He was perpetually hawking up some frothy phlegm, which seemed to irritate the larynx. When a glass of water was presented to him, a rattling and convulsive motion took place in his throat, rendering deglutition impracticable: the water, whether applied to his lips, or merely put in his sight, seemed to excite every mark of consternation and horror. All the above symptoms could, however, be produced by other means as strongly as by the application of liquids. When the attending surgeon attempted, without any objection made by the patient, to examine the state of the tonsils,

L

&amp;c.

&c. the spoon no sooner approached his teeth, than the muscles of the throat were thrown into violent action, and he made a noise, which was aptly enough compared, by those around him, to the snarling of a fierce dog about to receive chastisement. At the time of our visit to this wretched boy, he was more composed than he had been through the preceding night. He had, we were informed, had repeated fits of raving, in which he became almost unmanageable, and endeavoured to bite the hands of those who held him. In the evening after we saw him, he began to complain of pain in the head, and of violent pains in the stomach and bowels: his fever and other symptoms appeared to increase; and, after enduring dreadful agony for several hours, he expired about two o'clock in the morning. The body was examined by an attentive and accurate observer, Mr. WHATELY, surgeon, of Bedford-row, to whom I am obliged for the following detail of the appearances after death:

“ On opening the abdomen, all its contents appeared to be in a sound state,  
 “ except the spleen, which adhered to all  
 “ the parts with which it lies in contact;  
 “ and

“ and was smaller, and more convex, on its  
“ external side, than it is usually found to  
“ be. These appearances in the spleen had  
“ been evidently produced by an inflam-  
“ mation of that organ, some time before  
“ the illness which was the immediate cause  
“ of the patient’s death. From its external  
“ appearance, the stomach would have been,  
“ thought free from disease; but, when it  
“ was opened, the whole of its villous coat  
“ was found to be greatly inflamed. The  
“ greatest degree of this inflammation was  
“ at the large extremity of the stomach,  
“ and particularly about the cardia, around  
“ which, to the extent of two or three  
“ inches, the villous coat was abraded. The  
“ inflammation did not extend to any part  
“ of the intestinal canal: it ceased at the  
“ pylorus; but it was continued from the  
“ cardia, along the œsophagus, to the pha-  
“ rynx. About two inches of the internal  
“ coat of that part of the œsophagus, which  
“ joins to the cardia, were also abraded. The  
“ inflammation upon the œsophagus was not  
“ confined merely to its internal surface, but  
“ reached to its external coat, on which it  
“ was likewise continued through its whole  
“ extent; and, in different parts of the cel-  
“ lular membrane adjoining to it, small  
L 2 “ quantities

“ quantities of effused blood were found.  
 “ The pharynx was very slightly inflamed.  
 “ The uvula, palatum molle, and tonsils,  
 “ were entirely free from inflammation.  
 “ The left lung was of a more solid texture,  
 “ of a darker colour, and fuller of blood,  
 “ than it is ever found to be in its natural  
 “ state ; all which circumstances may be  
 “ considered as the effects of inflammation.  
 “ About three or four ounces of bloody  
 “ water were found in the right cavity of  
 “ the chest. There was likewise a slight  
 “ inflammation on the internal membrane of  
 “ the trachea ; but it ceased near the larynx,  
 “ which, with the epiglottis, was entirely  
 “ free from inflammation. There was some  
 “ inflammation on the external surface of  
 “ the heart, but it did not extend to the  
 “ inner surface of the ventricles.”

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of Sept. to the 20th of Oct.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

CONTAGIOUS, malignant  
Fever . . . . . 13

Measles



Measles . . . . .	5
Small-pox . . . . .	2
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	4
Hooping Cough . . . . .	6
Catarrh and Pneumonia . . . . .	13
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	2
Ophthalmia . . . . .	3
Erysipelas . . . . .	1
Epistaxis . . . . .	1
Hæmoptoe . . . . .	1
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	1
Enteritis . . . . .	1
Cholera . . . . .	1
Slow Fever . . . . .	1
Abortus and Menorrhagia . . . . .	6
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . . . .	5
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	11

Hætic . . . . .	3
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#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	20
Phthisis pulmonalis . . . . .	8
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	5
Asthénia . . . . .	24
Dropfy . . . . .	6
Struma . . . . .	3
Cephalæa . . . . .	8



Hysteria . . . . .	2
Epilepsy . . . . .	1
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	2
Dyspepsia . . . . .	16
Gastrodynia . . . . .	10
Enterodynia . . . . .	6
Diarrhœa, and Bilious vomiting, . . . . .	14
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . . . . .	7
Ischuria . . . . .	1
Enuresis . . . . .	1
Fluor albus . . . . .	3
Cancer . . . . .	1
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	2
Worms . . . . .	2
Hernia . . . . .	2
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	1
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	1
Jaundice . . . . .	1
Stricture of the Œsophagus . . . . .	1
Itch . . . . .	6
Prurigo . . . . .	2
Nettle-rash . . . . .	2
Shingles . . . . .	1
Impetigo . . . . .	1
Acne . . . . .	1
Lupus . . . . .	1
Erythema . . . . .	2
Purpura . . . . .	1

Porrigo

Porrigo . . . . .	5
Thrush . . . . .	4
Anthrax . . . . .	1

The train of diseases which has occurred during the present month differs but little from that in the preceding one. In the cases of Scarlatina anginosa, both of which were violent, and one fatal, the rash re-appeared on the fourteenth day of the disease, that is, seven or eight days after the decline of the primary eruption, and went a second time through the usual course, terminating by a fresh desquamation (see page 78). In one case I remember to have observed the same appearance a third time, about the twentieth day of the disorder: whenever it occurs, it marks a lingering and virulent distemper.

The cases of Bilious vomiting, which have been often put down in the summer months, are not of any certain duration, nor attended with much fever: indeed the pulse is, for the most part, remarkably slow. Some cases are attended with Syncope, or repeated fits of Fainting. Dr. Fothergill's remarks on this subject are so correct that little can be added to them: "September, 1752. Many have  
" been seized with pains about the region

“ of the stomach, attended with sickness,  
 “ vomiting of green, porraceous bile, and  
 “ costiveness. Shiverings, lassitude, and pain  
 “ in the limbs, often accompanied the first  
 “ attack ; in some, the least attempt to raise  
 “ the head from the pillow produced a ten-  
 “ dency to vomiting. The heat in most  
 “ was moderate : the pulse small, and seldom  
 “ quick. Small doses of the saline mixture,  
 “ made quite neutral,\* with absorbents, and  
 “ a few drops of Tinct. Thebaic. commonly  
 “ took off the disposition to vomiting in a  
 “ short time, and a dose of rhubarb, or  
 “ hiera picra, then was retained, and gave  
 “ effectual relief.

“ Emetics, though of the mildest kind,  
 “ seemed not to be of the use one might  
 “ have expected. The pain often seemed to  
 “ be increased afterwards ; the tendency to  
 “ vomiting became more continual ; the  
 “ lassitude, restlessness, and proneness to  
 “ vomit, upon motion, more troublesome ;  
 “ and the difficulty of procuring the necessary  
 “ discharges downwards increased.”

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\* The saline draught, in the same combination, is prefer-  
 able when taken during the state of effervescence.

Cases of Scrophula, Rickets, and Tabes mesenterica, are numerous among children in the upper ranks of society, owing sometimes to too much indulgence, under the circumstances mentioned page 195, sometimes to an opposite extreme, adopted with an idea of giving hardness to the constitution by violent exercise, thin clothing, and a coarse or spare diet. Among children of the lower class, these disorders become inveterate and fatal, through confinement, bad air, want of cleanliness, and improper diet, in the situations hereafter described. [See the report for March, 1800.] If their exciting causes can be to any extent obviated, one of the best remedies for such complaints is the precipitate of iron\* before recommended; page 196. The powder, combined with a neutral salt, with the fossil alkali, or with rhubarb, so proportioned

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\* The precipitate made with cold water, as mentioned page 197, though less striking in its appearance than that prepared with hot water, is, I believe, preferable, being more carbonated, and having a closer affinity with Dr. Griffiths's chalybeate medicine, for which it is intended as a substitute. However, both the preparations are kept at Apothecaries' Hall: their respective advantages may therefore be ascertained by those who are willing to make the trial.

as to act moderately on the bowels, is particularly useful to infants and children, who, along with general debility, paleness, and emaciation, have the head and abdomen enormously swelled. For infants, the dose of the powder is five grains, which may be taken in honey, or mixed with the conserve of oranges. Adults take from eight to fifteen grains without inconvenience, and experience certain relief, under the state of Asthenia, Dropsy, Chlorosis, &c.; and during convalescence from Hectic, Slow Fever, Rheumatism, and Scarlatina anginosa.

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of Oct. to the 20th of Nov.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own Practice.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

#### CONTAGIOUS, malignant

Fever . . . . .	22
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	15
Measles . . . . .	12

Catarrh

Catarrh . . . . .	18
Slow Fever. . . . .	3
Peripneumony . . . . .	3
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . .	2
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	7
Ophthalmia . . . . .	2
Angina. . . . .	2
Enteritis . . . . .	1
Erysipelas . . . . .	1
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	8
Hooping Cough . . . . .	3
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . . . .	5
Hectic . . . . .	4

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnoea . . . . .	32
Hæmoptoe . . . . .	3
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	6
Pleurodyne . . . . .	3
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	14
Asthenia . . . . .	16
Dropfy . . . . .	6
Cephalæa . . . . .	4
Vertigo . . . . .	2
Epilepsy . . . . .	3
Hysteria . . . . .	1
Palsy . . . . .	2

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Hydrocephalus



Hydrocephalus . . . . .	I
Palpitatio . . . . .	I
Dyspepsia . . . . .	II
Gastrodynia . . . . .	7
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	2
Bilious vomiting and Diarrhœa, .	13
Enterodynia . . . . .	5
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	3
Worms . . . . .	2
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa . .	II
Menorrhœa . . . . .	2
Fluor albus . . . . .	3
Prolapsus uteri . . . . .	I
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	2
Gravel and Dyfury . . . . .	3
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	I
Jaundice . . . . .	2
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	2
Rickets . . . . .	4
Struma . . . . .	6
Lepra . . . . .	2
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	10
Impetigo . . . . .	3
Nettle-rash . . . . .	I
Herpes . . . . .	I
Acne . . . . .	5
Dandriff . . . . .	2
Porrigo . . . . .	3

Erythema

Erythema . . . . . I.

Purpura . . . . . I

Lupus . . . . . I

The Measles, though extensively diffused, have continued mild and moderate. The Scarlet Fever has increased, since the last report, both in extent and in the violence of its symptoms :\* but the Contagious malignant Fever has been the most frequent, as well as the most fatal, of all acute diseases. Of the number specified in the lists for the present and preceding month, ten patients died ; whereas, the usual proportion of deaths from this Fever, westward of Temple-bar, is one in seventeen or eighteen cases. The habitations of the poor, within or adjoining to the city, have suffered greatly ; and some, I am informed, have been almost depopulated, the infection having extended to every in-

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\* An observation, made by Dr. Fothergill, respecting an enlargement of the Parotid Glands in this disease, was, during the present month, repeatedly verified : — “ Both  
“ children and adults had sometimes large, hard tumours on  
“ each side of the neck externally : where these appeared  
“ early, and were very large, the sick were in great danger ;  
“ and, if they recovered, the amendment was slow and  
“ tedious.” — On Weather and Diseases, Oct. 1751.

mate. The rumour of a Plague was totally devoid of foundation. One of the persons, said to have been affected with it from opening some bales of prize-cotton, died with the usual symptoms of a Peripneumony. It was afterwards ascertained, by anatomical dissection, that his death was occasioned by a violent Inflammation of the lungs, which originated from intemperance in drinking, and exposure to a cold and damp air at an unseasonable time of the night.

The Contagious malignant Fever was, in September, attended with a dull pain of the head, great debility, or sense of lassitude, and pains referred to the bones, tremblings, restlessness, with slight delirium, a querulous tone of voice, a small and frequent pulse, heat of the skin, thirst, and a fur upon the tongue, first of a dirty white colour, but turning, in the latter stage of the disease, to a yellowish brown. In this form the Fever continued thirteen days without any dangerous symptom, and then suddenly disappeared, leaving the patient, for some time after, languid and dispirited. All the individuals of a family were successively affected with the same train of symptoms; many of them so slightly as not to be much confined to their beds.

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To a contagious Fever alone, under this mild form, Dr. Cullen, preserving a strict analogy, should have applied the denomination of Typhus mitior. He has improperly comprised under it the slow or nervous Fever described by HUXHAM and GILCHRIST, which may rather be considered as a species of Hætic, and is not received by infection. [See page 5.]

In October and November, the disease, as is usual, assumed its more dangerous form. The pain of the head was at first excruciating, and attended with great confusion of ideas: a total loss of strength suddenly took place; and the limbs felt sore, as if they had been all over bruised. The pulse was weak and irregular: a thick sordid brown fur covered all the upper part of the tongue; the tongue itself became hard, dry, and almost immovable; and the teeth were covered with a brown or black crust. There was a smarting or burning heat of the skin, which conveyed an unpleasant, benumbing sensation to the fingers and wrist of the practitioner who felt the pulse. The eyes were frequently suffused: the head-ache terminated, during the second week, in coma or stupor, with great insensibility, deafness, &c. These  
symptoms

symptoms were, however, more favourable than a state of agitation and watchfulness. In the fatal cases, there occurred, a few hours before death, a laborious respiration, with a fluttering, irregular pulse, difficulty of swallowing, and sometimes hiccough. A favourable crisis was made by sweating, accompanied, in some instances, by a sensation of coldness. A diarrhœa took place only in one patient. The critical days seemed to be the seventh, the twelfth, the fourteenth, the seventeenth, and the twenty-first; but the most numerous crises were on the twelfth and fourteenth. The changes, whether for recovery or death, took place very suddenly.\* I did not observe petechial spots in any of the cases; nor the alternations of cold shiverings with flushes of heat, which most practical writers describe as the primary symptoms of malignant Fever.

It will not, perhaps, be disagreeable to my readers that I should exhibit the following table of critical days, made from a hundred

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\* Although the total absence of fever was not noticed by the medical attendants till on the days put down, it yet appeared, on a strict investigation, that, in some patients, the tongue became moist; and that the heat, delirium, &c. were removed in the course of the preceding evenings or nights.



and twenty cases of Malignant contagious Fever, in which the beginning and termination could be distinctly marked. Let it, however, be understood, that the cases were noted at different seasons of the year, and not put down in the order of succession. I may observe farther, that the table of crises here given cannot be supposed to coincide with the observations on the subject made by Hippocrates, Aëtius, Galen, or Paulus ; the Remittents and other Febrile diseases, observed by them in the island of Thasus, in Greece, and Asia Minor, having little affinity with either the Synochus, or Contagious malignant Fever, occurring in this country.

<i>Days of the Fever.</i>	<i>No. of Crises.</i>
4th,	Six.
5th or 6th,	Three.
7th,	Ten ; one case fatal.
8th and 9th,	Five ; two cases fatal.
10th and 11th,	Ten ; two cases fatal on the 10th night ; three on the 11th day.
12th,	Twelve ; one case fatal.
13th,	Five ; one case fatal.
14th,	Thirty ; one case fatal.
15th,	Two.
16th,	None.
	17th,



17th,	Fourteen.
18th,	One ; fatal.
19th,	One ; fatal.
20th,	None.
21st,	Twelve.
22d,	Three.
28th,	Two.
29th,	Three.
30th to 40th,	Two.

The cases, which extended beyond the 22d day, were either instances of the Synochus, terminating in malignant Fever, (page 42,) or of the latter, when its stages recurred a second time in the manner stated page 163. In those cases which terminated on or before the 7th day, the crisis was promoted by the early use of emetics.

The Peruvian bark was of no considerable advantage in the Fever above described, unless emetics had been administered before the end of the fourth day. Several of the patients were washed twice a day with cold water and vinegar, with only temporary relief. In the most unfavourable state of the disease, blisters were of great utility ; they produced a remission of the fever, made  
the

the pulse more free and regular, and seemed to be the means of procuring rest. Some patients were relieved by them, in whom the loss of sight, of speech, and of the power of deglutition, seemed to threaten immediate dissolution. If two or three persons lie in one bed, (which often happens in the crowded dwellings of the poor,) some of them usually falls a victim to the Fever; I am, however, happy to mention one or two instances of a recovery, during the present month, even in such unfavourable situations.

The state of the atmosphere must have undoubtedly caused the great extension and aggravated symptoms of the malignant Fever. On this subject it is proper to remark, that, between the 22d of June and the 17th of November, in a period of one hundred and forty-seven days, there were only eight days free from rain; a circumstance, perhaps, unparalleled in meteorological observations.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of Nov. to the 20th of Dec.*List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

## ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>M</b> EASLES . . . . .	21
Scarlatina anginosa . . .	8
Hooping Cough . . . . .	5
Small-pox . . . . .	4
Contagious, malignant Fever .	9
Catarrh . . . . .	20
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	6
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . .	2
Pneumonia . . . . .	3
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . .	2
Phlegmone testis . . . . .	1
Shingles . . . . .	1
Slow Fever . . . . .	3
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . . .	3
Abortus and Menorrhagia . . .	4
Febrile Diseases of Infants . . .	8
 Hætica . . . . .	 5
Hemicrania . . . . .	1

CHRONIC

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	37
Hæmoptœ and Plithifis . . . . .	10
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	16
Lumbago and Sciatica . . . . .	5
Asthénia . . . . .	16
Dropfy . . . . .	6
Cephalæa and Vertigo . . . . .	10
Paralyfis . . . . .	2
Epilepsy . . . . .	3
Hysteria . . . . .	1
Lethargy . . . . .	1
Dyspepsia . . . . .	15
Gastrodynia . . . . .	8
Enterodynia . . . . .	6
Jaundice . . . . .	1
Diarrhœa . . . . .	8
Colica Pictonum . . . . .	2
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	2
Worms . . . . .	3
Amenorrhœa . . . . .	4
Fluor albus . . . . .	1
Hæmaturia . . . . .	2
Gravel and Dysfury . . . . .	3
Struma . . . . .	3
Cancer . . . . .	1
Dentition and Tooth-rash . . . . .	4

Strophulus

Strophulus . . . . .	2
Itch and Prurigo . . . . .	6
Lepra . . . . .	4
Ichthyosis . . . . .	1
Urticaria . . . . .	1
Pompholyx . . . . .	1
Impetigo . . . . .	5
Porrigio . . . . .	3
Acne . . . . .	2
Elephantiasis . . . . .	1

No unfavourable case of Measles has yet occurred. The Scarlatina, however, has been attended with violent symptoms, and proved in two instances fatal. It is worthy of remark, that, when the Scarlatina, or Contagious, malignant Fevers, are fully formed, and a frost takes place suddenly, both diseases are thereby much aggravated, and often terminate fatally; but, at the same time, that the farther diffusion of these and other epidemical contagious disorders is usually prevented by a very cold atmosphere.

Since the commencement of the present frost, few malignant Fevers have appeared; but this advantage may not be, perhaps, a subject of congratulation, as the epidemic diseases, which arise during a severe winter, are

are usually much more extensive and more destructive than Fevers.

Many cases have been noted every month under the articles of Cephalæa and Vertigo. Head-ache takes place, unconnected with any particular febrile disease, from sorrow, fatigue, watching, and from sudden changes of temperature in summer as well as in winter. It is attended with a whiteness of the tongue, and a sensation of weakness or languor. A sharp and quick pulse, in this complaint, produces a throbbing at the temples, and an acute pain through the whole head. When the pulse is slow and feeble, the pain is described as dull and heavy, sometimes girding round the head, sometimes fixed at the nape of the neck.\* In persons who have constitutionally a very languid circulation of the blood, the latter species of Head-ache recurs on every slight occasion, and often becomes periodical, returning every day, or every other day, at a stated hour, independently of any manifest exciting cause. Under this form it has received another

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\* With how much greater severity this disorder takes place in a warm climate may be seen in the account of it by Celsus, lib. iv. cap. 2.



name, Hemicrania, (or, according to some writers, Hemisranium,) which is particularly obstinate and distressing.\* The Hemicrania is only felt on one side of the head: it affects some females at the period of the cessation of the catamenia; is often the consequence of external injuries to the head, and often of slight effusions on the brain of water, blood, &c. from internal causes: in some persons it is connected with diseases of the eye, in others with an irregular action, or some organic affection of the heart.

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\* *Alterutram partem, dextram vel sinistram duntaxat, exquisitè, ac si caput per medium divisum esset, si insectet dolor, Hemicrania vocatur; quæ à temporum pulsatione fere incipit, et ad futuram sagittalem, caput per medium longitudinis dividentem, protenditur, et per circuitus tertianos vel quartanos, quod tertio, vel quarto die redire soleant dictos, fere ægrum exciecit: est et alia species, quæ stata hora, singulis diebus, cum dolore lancinante, in angustâ aliquâ sede calvariæ, sæpe per aliquot septimanas, ægrum misere torquere solet: quâ et ego jam bis circa supercilium oculi dextri obrutus, et per aliquot septimanas excruciatu fui. Plateri De Cap. dolore 3. Compare Alex. Tralliah. lib. i. cap. 12. Paul. Æginet. De Re Medica, lib. iii. cap. 5. Actuarius. Meth. Med. lib. vi. cap. 2. Gornæi Defin. Med. and Chesneau, Obs. Med. i. Foresti Obs. lib. ix. Hoffman, tom. i. and ii. Consult. et Respons. med. &c.*

Dr.

Dr. Fothergill makes the following remarks on Head-ache, March, 1753: “ About the  
“ middle of the month, divers complained  
“ of unusual Head-aches, attended with fe-  
“ verish symptoms, which were often very  
“ alarming at the first attack, but soon  
“ subsided. They complained first of pain  
“ or stiffness in the neck, with darting pains  
“ about the temples, and so acute as often-  
“ times to raise the pulse and heat consi-  
“ derably. The external parts of the head  
“ grew sore, and, to such a degree, as it was  
“ painful to rest it on the pillow. Now  
“ and then the pains remitted an hour or  
“ two, and again returned with their former  
“ violence; but the whole abated in three  
“ or four days, and gradually wore off,  
“ leaving, however, a sort of uneasiness  
“ about the head, which the patients com-  
“ monly compared to a cap of lead, or some  
“ heavy substance, inclosing it. Moderate  
“ bleeding or cupping, blisters, nitre, joined  
“ with volatiles, in small doses, and given  
“ often, were ordered to several under these  
“ complaints with advantage.”

Vertigo, with or without head-ache, oc-  
curs more especially during the summer  
months: it forms a part of the asthenic state,

M

described

described page 53, but is often a transitory effect of exposure to hot sunshine, or of a strong heat reflected from brick walls, glass windows, &c. It likewise affects persons closely confined to occupations requiring a fixed and minute attention, as engravers, painters, engrossers, compositors, watch-makers, milliners, lace-spanglers, &c. many of whom add to the complaint by burning charcoal in their work-rooms. The Vertigo arises from many other causes, and under a variety of circumstances\*: but, in the present work, I have chiefly to note its proportion to other diseases, considering it as the effect of climate or season. In this point of view Dr. Fothergill's observations upon it, Aug. 1753, seem very applicable: "Many, during this  
 " month, have complained of disorders in  
 " the head, before the rains, about the  
 " middle of the month especially. Some  
 " had a dizziness to such a degree as to  
 " render it almost dangerous to walk abroad:  
 " others had acute pains affecting one part  
 " of the head only, as the forehead, or down  
 " one side, with great languors, sickness,  
 " and a quick, small pulse: in several of

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\* Hoffman, tom. iii. cap. 3.

" these,

“ these, after a few days, the disorder be-  
 “ came intermittent, and was easily re-  
 “ moved by the bark. Indeed, most of the  
 “ acute diseases, that have occurred in this  
 “ period, have discovered a tendency this  
 “ way; the head being very much afflicted  
 “ during the paroxysm, not so much with  
 “ violent pain as with great confusion and  
 “ dizziness, so far as to be unable to raise  
 “ it from the pillow without suffering  
 “ greatly. Bleeding moderately, at first,  
 “ with an emetic as soon as convenient, the  
 “ saline draughts during the paroxysm, and  
 “ the bark in substance given plentifully in  
 “ the intervals, soon removed the complaints  
 “ in many instances. Blisters gave no re-  
 “ lief, but most commonly brought on very  
 “ violent stranguries, which seems to be their  
 “ usual effect in summer and in autumnal  
 “ diseases more than in those of the spring.”

The disorder often put down under the  
 title of *Palpitatio* has been noticed and  
 properly described by our countryman Dr.  
 Willis\*: “ *Palpitatio est cordis motus sive*  
 “ *pulsus inordinatus, qui adeò vehemens, et*

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\* De Medic. Operat. sec. vi. cap. 3. Compare Hoffman,  
 tom. iii. sec. 2, cap. 1.

“ immanis interdum existit, ut non solum  
 “ tactu manifestius percipi, verum et oculis  
 “ conspici, immo interdum ad distans  
 “ quoddam audiri possit. Porro ab autoribus  
 “ fide dignis narratur, a vehementiore cordis  
 “ vibratione, et costarum percussione eas  
 “ interdum effringi; aut in junioribus foras  
 “ propelli, protuberantesque manere.” This  
 disease originates from some local impediments to the circulation, as stated by Willis, Hoffman, and others. In four cases, examined after death under my own inspection, it had been occasioned by an enlargement of the heart, with a thickening of its substance, and an adhesion to the pericardium. The constant and violent beating of the heart produces a variety of anxious and painful sensations, cough, dyspnœa, with restlessness or loss of sleep, a querulous, impatient temper, and irregular conduct. The complaint in some terminates by sudden death; in others it arrives at the same end by the slow progress of hectic, dropsy, purpura, and gangrenous ulcers of the extremities. Under the present article I will just mention the disease termed Angina pectoris, which, in all the instances I have had an opportunity of examining, proceeded from  
 some



some organic affection: it may, however, be supposed to arise occasionally from a deficient irritability of the heart, in consequence of which this prime mover through the body, oppressed by too much exercise, or by the influence of unruly passions, is disposed to stop, or at least to falter greatly in its action. Both the Angina pectoris, and that species of Palpitation which originates from an enlargement of the heart, may often depend on original structure, or a predisposition, hereditarily communicated, since both of them are found to affect many individuals of the same family, a circumstance I have frequently had occasion to remark.

Epilepsy has nearly the same predisposition, but is often immediately excited by some local pressure on the brain from tumours, exostoses, &c. also from some irregularity in the arrangement of the bones of the cranium, and even from a mal-conformation of the chest.

The Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, takes place in very delicate and irritable constitutions, and is usually attended with a quick, feeble, and irregular pulse. In two cases examined after death, from two to four ounces of clear lymph were found in the



ventricles of the brain, and about the same quantity within the pericardium. It will therefore appear that the antient practice in this disease, by repeated bleeding and purgatives, must be generally injurious. A case inserted by myself in the London Medical Journal, vol. vii. may seem to contradict the above assertion; but it is just and proper now to say that I met with the fate of other hasty case-writers. Before the volume recording it was circulated, my patient had a severe relapse, and was at length cured by a very different plan.

In the case of Lethargy the same symptoms appeared as in the first species of this complaint, described by Dr. Willis.\* The patient was a female nearly sixty years of age; she gradually lost her activity, and all relish both for food and society; became dull and

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\* De Animâ Brutorum. Cap. iii. De Lethargo. Qui morbo isto laborare dicuntur, aut magno ejus insultu planè decumbentes, in tantum sopore obruantur, ut vix ab ullâ sensibilis objecti impressione excitari queant: quin à functione aut vellicatione acriori, si forsâ oculos aperiunt, aut membra surrigunt, denuò statim insensiles facti reelinant, et non raro, cum sibimetipsis relinquuntur, somno perpetuo indulgentes, transiitione facilissimâ, mortem ipsam, quam in typo simulant, reversâ obeunt.

heavy; and, at length, fell into a state of permanent sleep, from which she could not be awaked without great difficulty, and then her attention could scarcely be commanded for a moment: the little nourishment applied was also taken without sensibility: her pulse was from 50 to 58; her tongue was dry, brown, and as it were wrinkled, but without any fur upon it. It was at last impossible to rouse her by any stimuli, and, a few days after, the actions of life ceased. She remained in the state of torpor, on the whole, twenty-six days. The slow and languid circulation of the blood, peculiar to this disease,\* occasions a gradual effusion of water upon the surface of the brain, and into its ventricles. Death is the effect of pressure from the accumulated fluid.

The Lethargy is not a frequent disease among our own countrymen. I have seen it mostly in Jews, and other aliens of a dark, swarthy complexion, who sometimes lie fix

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\* Εἰ δὲ πανυ ἀσθενῶς ἐχούλης, καὶ πανυ κρηθεμένοι, ὅδε ὁλῶς υπακχοῦσιν, ὅδε κινεσι τὰ βλεφάρᾳ, καὶ τὰς σφυγμὰς ἀγῶνις, καὶ μικροῦς, καὶ ἀμυδρῶς ἰσχυροῖν.  
Alexander Trallian. lib. i. cap. 14.

or eight weeks in the torpid, insensible state above described.

*General Bill of Mortality for the Year 1799.*

Abortive and Still-		Fevers of all kinds .	1784
born . . . . .	580	Fistula . . . . .	3
Abscess . . . . .	27	Flux . . . . .	5
Aged . . . . .	1343	French Pox . . . . .	23
Ague . . . . .	3	Gout . . . . .	91
Apoplexy, and sud-		Gravel, Stone, and	
denly . . . . .	249	Strangury . . . . .	11
Asthma and Phthi-		Grief . . . . .	4
sic . . . . .	663	Headmouldshot, Horse-	
Bedridden . . . . .	2	shoc-head, and Wa-	
Bleeding . . . . .	16	ter in the head . . .	76
Bursten and Rupture,	20	Jaundice . . . . .	78
Cancer . . . . .	48	Jaw locked . . . . .	1
Child-bed . . . . .	131	Imposthume . . . . .	1
Colds . . . . .	14	Inflammation . . . . .	433
Colic, Gripes, and		Itch . . . . .	2
Twisting of the		Leprosy . . . . .	1
Guts . . . . .	8	Livergrown . . . . .	10
Consumption . . . . .	4843	Lunatic . . . . .	107
Convulsions . . . . .	3794	Measles . . . . .	223
Cough and Hooping		Miscarriage . . . . .	3
Cough . . . . .	451	Mortification . . . . .	226
Cramp . . . . .	1	Palpitation of the	
Croup . . . . .	16	heart . . . . .	2
Diabctes . . . . .	1	Palsy . . . . .	105
Dropfy . . . . .	906	Pleurisy . . . . .	14
Ear-ache . . . . .	1	Quinzy . . . . .	1
Eaten by Lice . . . . .	1	Rash . . . . .	1
Evil . . . . .	5	Rheumatism . . . . .	3
		Scurvy	

Scurvy . . . . .	3	Excessive Drinking .	5
Small-pox . . . . .	1111	Executed . . . . .	12
Sore-throat . . . . .	12	Found Dead . . . . .	10
Sores and Ulcers . .	11	Fractured . . . . .	2
Spasm . . . . .	2	Frightened . . . . .	2
Stoppage in the sto-		Frozen . . . . .	2
mach . . . . .	11	Killed by Falls and	
St. Vitus's Dance .	1	several other Acci-	
Swine-pox . . . . .	2	dents . . . . .	64
Teeth . . . . .	335	Killed themselves .	28
Thrush . . . . .	35	Murdered . . . . .	3
Worms . . . . .	11	Poisoned . . . . .	6
Bit by a Mad Dog .	2	Scalded . . . . .	2
Broken Limbs . . .	4	Shot . . . . .	1
Bruised . . . . .	2	Smothered . . . . .	1
Burnt . . . . .	13	Starved . . . . .	4
Drowned . . . . .	99	Suffocated . . . . .	7

Christened . . . . Males . . . . 10087 } 18,970.  
 Females . . . . 8883 }

Buried . . . . . Males . . . . 9046 } 18,134.  
 Females . . . . 9088 }

Whereof have died under two years of age 5211; between two and five 1790; five and ten 644; ten and twenty 573; twenty and thirty 1299; thirty and forty 1724; forty and fifty 1924; fifty and sixty 1758; sixty and seventy 1565; seventy and eighty 1125; eighty and ninety 456; ninety and a hundred 63; and a hundred and one 2.

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 20th of December, 1799, to the  
15th of March, 1800.*

List of the Cases which occurred in my own  
Practice.

## ACUTE DISEASES.

<b>E</b> PIDEMIC Catarrh . . . . .	106
Contagious, malignant	
Fever . . . . .	68
Scarlatina anginosa . . . . .	15
Measles . . . . .	9
Hooping Cough . . . . .	5
Small-pox . . . . .	4
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	20
Rheumatic Pain of the face . . . .	8
Inflammation of the lungs . . . .	11
Pleurisy . . . . .	2
Inflammation of the eyes . . . .	4
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . .	6
Inflammation of the bowels . . . .	3
Gout . . . . .	4
Hæmoptœ . . . . .	5
Epistaxis . . . . .	2
	Intestinal

Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	6
Renal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	2
Menorrhagia . . . . .	8
Abortion . . . . .	2
Child-bed Fever . . . . .	7
Acute Diseases of Infants . . . . .	27
Slow Fever . . . . .	4
Aphthous Fever . . . . .	6
Quartan . . . . .	1
Tertian . . . . .	1
Hæctica . . . . .	10

#### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and Dyspnœa . . . . .	151
Pulmonary Consumption . . . . .	46
Chronic Rheumatism . . . . .	20
Lumbago . . . . .	4
Sciatica . . . . .	3
Dropfy . . . . .	15
Asthénia . . . . .	38
Palsy . . . . .	6
Spasms of the lower extremities, 1	
Spasms of the fore-arm . . . . .	1
Vertigo and Head-ache . . . . .	11
Epilepsy . . . . .	2
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	4



Hysteria . . . . .	3
Melancholia . . . . .	2
Palpitatio . . . . .	3
Dyspepsia . . . . .	35
Gastrodynia . . . . .	19
Enterodynia . . . . .	19
Bilious vomiting . . . . .	7
Diarrhœa . . . . .	26
Obstipatio and Colic . . . . .	6
Chlorosis . . . . .	22
Fluor albus . . . . .	5
Scirrhus uteri . . . . .	2
Scirrhus of the liver . . . . .	2
Prolapsus . . . . .	2
Gravel and Dyfury . . . . .	8
Incontinence of urine . . . . .	6
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	3
Jaundice . . . . .	14
Worms . . . . .	2
Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	7
Struma . . . . .	8
Bronchocele . . . . .	1
Tooth Rash . . . . .	3
Lichen . . . . .	5
Prurigo . . . . .	6
Lepa . . . . .	2
Scaly Tetter . . . . .	4
Pityriasis . . . . .	3
Erythema	

Erythema . . . . .	3
Purpura . . . . .	1
Thrush . . . . .	4
Herpes . . . . .	2
Shingles . . . . .	1
Ecthyma . . . . .	2
Itch . . . . .	5
Impetigo . . . . .	4
Porriogo . . . . .	7
Lupus . . . . .	3
Gutta Rosea . . . . .	3
Furunculi . . . . .	2

Pulmonic diseases were almost universal, and particularly severe in the months of January and February. During the latter month there occurred an epidemic Catarrh, chiefly affecting children, and attended with nearly the same symptoms as the Catarrh in February, 1797 (See page 76). This disease, although violent for some days, did not, in any instance, prove fatal.\* Since the beginning of March,

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\* This complaint was, by many practitioners, improperly termed an Influenza. The latter disease is infectious, and, when it does occur, is general. Its progress and symptoms

March, inflammatory and hæmorrhagic complaints have been very prevalent. In the cases of Pleurisy and Peripneumony, venæsection was employed more than once, before the acute pain and sense of constriction about the chest could be relieved.

The short frost in December, though it gave a check, was not sufficient wholly to arrest the progress of the Scarlatina anginosa, and malignant Fever, the extent and fatality of which were formerly noticed. During the mild, open weather in January, and at the beginning of February, the Fever was again rapidly diffused to a very great extent, and with an aggravated train of symptoms. Among the poor, the mortality from this cause was very considerable, notwithstanding the attentive administration of proper articles of diet, and of suitable remedies, with plenty of wine. The good effects of all these applications are often superseded by the mi-

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symptoms in 1782 and 1783, the years of its last visitations here, are accurately recorded in the first volume of "Medical Communications," and in the "London Medical Journal for 1783." Dr. Sydenham has given a minute account of a similar epidemic, at the close of the last century, in his *Schedula monitoria de novæ Febris ingressu*,

ferable

ferable accommodations of the poor, with respect to bedding, and by a total neglect of ventilation in their narrow, crowded dwellings. It will scarcely appear credible, though it is precisely true, that persons of the lowest class do not put clean sheets on their beds three times a year; that, even where no sheets are used, they never wash or scour their blankets and coverlets, nor renew them till they are no longer tenable; that curtains, if unfortunately there should be any, are never cleaned, but suffered to continue in the same state till they drop to pieces: lastly, that from three to eight individuals, of different ages, often sleep in the same bed; there being, in general, but one room, and one bed, for each family. To the above circumstances may be added, that the room occupied is either a deep cellar, almost inaccessible to the light, and admitting of no change of air; or a garret, with a low roof and small windows, the passage to which is close, kept dark in order to lessen the window-tax, and filled not only with bad air, but with putrid, excremental, or other abominable effluvia from a vault at the bottom of the stair-case. Washing of linen, or some other disagreeable business, is carried on, while infants are left dozing,

dozing, and children more advanced kept at play whole days on the tainted bed: some unfavoury victuals are from time to time cooked: in many instances idleness, in others, the cumbrous furniture, or utensils of trade with which the apartments are clogged, prevent the salutary operation of the broom and white-washing brush, and favour the accumulation of a heterogeneous, fermenting filth.\* From all these causes combined there is necessarily produced a complication of fœtor, to describe which would be as vain an attempt, as for those to conceive who have been always accustomed to neat and comfortable dwellings.

The above account is not exaggerated: for the truth of it I appeal to the medical

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\* The rooms do not change their condition till they change their tenants: often, indeed, so little care is taken, that enough of the contagion remains to infect all the inmates who successively occupy the same premises. I recollect a house in Wood's Close, Clerkenwell, wherein the fomites of Fever were thus preserved for a series of years: at length, an accidental fire cleared away the nuisance. A house, notorious for dirt and infection, near Clare-market, afforded a farther proof of negligence; it was obstinately tenanted till the wall and floors, giving way in the night, crushed to death the miserable inhabitants.

practitioners,



practitioners, whose situation or humanity has led them to be acquainted with the wretched inhabitants of some streets in St. Giles's parish, of the courts and alleys adjoining to Liquorpond-street, Hog-island, Turnmill-street, Saffron-hill, Old-street, White-Cross-street, Grub-street, Golden-lane, the two Brick-lanes, Rosemary-lane, Petticoat-lane, Lower East Smithfield, some parts of Upper Westminster, and several streets of Southwark, Rotherhithe, &c.

It cannot be wondered at, that, in such situations, Contagious Diseases should be formed, and attain their highest degree of virulence. The inhabitants of the second story, in houses occupied by the poor, are usually better accommodated; and therefore experience, during sickness of any kind, the best effect from public and private charities. But persons thus stationed suffer from contiguity, and from their friendly attentions to those above them, or to the tenants of the cellars; so that, in whatever part of the house a Fever commences, it is soon diffused among all the inmates and their occasional visitors, especially in seasons which favour its progress, like the last autumn and winter. Children, and women constantly residing in  
infected



infected apartments, seem to get habituated to the action of the fomites. Men and boys, by means of fresh air, and the exercise of the day, shake off the effects of the virus, and escape long unhurt. It must, however, be observed, that, if through taking cold, or any other cause, they should be confined to the house for some days, they assuredly take the Fever. So it happened in the late unfavourable season: whoever was obliged to keep his bed for a Catarrh, Pleurisy, or Inflammation of the lungs, within three or four days caught the Fever; and almost every one so affected died. The children are infected from the new source of contagion; and the mother, after closing the eyes of her husband, and, perhaps, of more than one of her offspring, sinks exhausted with grief, watching, and fatigue, being herself the last victim to the disease. It is a melancholy consideration that, in London and its vicinity, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of labourers, heads of families, and in the prime of life, are thus consigned to perish annually, being often so situated that medical applications, or cordial diet, cannot in any wise alleviate their distress. Persons in the higher ranks of life are much endangered

gered by the thoughtlessness of servants, who privately visit their sick friends in infected rooms, and also carry thither the children entrusted to their care. Another circumstance, by no means consolatory, is, that linen, and other apparel, sent to laundresses in close parts of the town, must sometimes return to families thoroughly impregnated with the effluvia of putrid Fever, Scarlatina, Small-pox, Hooping Cough, or Dysentery.

But where is a remedy to be found for so many evils? — Hospitals are either barred against the entrance of contagious diseases, or, if leave of entrance be obtained, it generally comes when the patient is incapable of being removed, there being but one day throughout the week in which he can be admitted, unless by some very particular interest. Pecuniary aid, whether transmitted by the warm heart of benevolence, or wrenched from the slow, reluctant hand of parochial administrators,\* is an insufficient

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\* I do not intend this as a general censure on parish-officers: many do their duty conscientiously; but I have been mortified and indignant at the coldness with which some of them receive information of the most complicated misery, and at their positive refusal to inspect the distress, however strongly represented.

palliative for the present case. Shall the unhappy patient then seek for refuge in the parish workhouse? Alas! the Fever is already making its ravages there.\* — What therefore is to be done? — All these mischiefs admit of ready alleviation, and might, with proper management, be removed at a moderate expense. Let Houses of Recovery be established in open, airy situations, at some distance from other buildings, but adjoining to different districts of the metropolis; to be supported either at the joint expense of the several parishes within each district, or by a voluntary subscription among its principal inhabitants. As soon as any person exhibits symptoms of a Fever from infection, let him be instantly removed into the House of Recovery, where, being washed, and put, with clean linen, into a fresh bed, he will soon be freed from his complaints, and able to rejoin his wife and family. To them, in the mean time, a loan of bedding should be made till their own bed is cleansed, and till the walls and floor are washed or scoured.

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\* This has taken place in very many of the workhouses during the winter; several of the attending surgeons died, and others have suffered severely from the Fever.

The revenue necessary to support houses instituted on such a plan is not so great as might be imagined. Both the utility and expence of them have been already put to a noble trial by the merchants and manufacturers of the populous town of Manchester. Their example deserves to be followed in this metropolis, and all other great cities; the necessity of a receptacle for contagious Fevers being always proportioned to the magnitude of the place. The same receptacles might occasionally serve for the relief of asthmatic, consumptive, and other pulmonic diseases, which predominate, or are aggravated, at a season when Fevers are nearly extinct. One-fourth, and, in very unfavourable seasons, one-third of all the deaths in London, is, according to the Bills of Mortality,\* caused by diseases of the lungs; a circumstance which surely merits some consideration.

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\* There died in London, of Pulmonic diseases,

In 1796, 5910 out of 18,238.

In 1797, 5439 out of 16,714.

In 1799, 6210 out of 17,285.

The articles of still-born and abortive, of violent deaths and casualties, are necessarily excluded from the list. [See page 34-6.]

These

These complaints are universally, and perhaps with reason, excluded from hospitals: they require a free circulation of pure air, and admit of little relief where patients are confined to small rooms in close, narrow courts and alleys. Pulmonic diseases, however, although so fatal in themselves, extend no farther than the individuals affected with them; whereas the Scarlet Fever, malignant Fever, and malignant Sore-throat, through the medium of infectious fomites, endanger the health and peace of the whole community. Such diseases, therefore, should be the more immediate object of attention: and I have thought it my duty, after observing so great a mortality, to sound an alarm to our fellow-citizens; to state the origin, causes, and rapid diffusion, at some seasons, of putrid, infectious diseases; and to point out the means of preventing the calamities and devastation annually caused in an useful class of people, and extended from them to the superior ranks.

Having given my sentiments, and the result of my own knowledge, on the subject, I cannot but do justice to those who first carried into execution the plan above recommended, and to others who, probably before me,



me, have thought it applicable to the state of the poor in London. It is, therefore, with satisfaction, I refer to Dr. Ferriar's Medical Essays; and to a transcript from them, with other original observations, published in the reports of the Society for bettering the condition of the poor, by the unwearied philanthropist Thomas Bernard, Esq. treasurer of the Foundling-Hospital. As the example of the inhabitants of Manchester has been already followed in other places; we may hope a similar plan will soon be adopted in every considerable town through the British empire.\*

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\* Mr. Bernard has been assisted, in his endeavours to promote the Institution here recommended, by William Waddington, Esq. Treasurer of the Public Dispensary, and by several other gentlemen of the highest respectability. It affords me pleasure to add, that a more minute statement of the situation of the poor than I have given, with a plan for Houses of Recovery, in the vicinity of London, has been drawn up by my friend and colleague Dr. T. A. Murray, and is now publishing under the sanction of the patriotic society above-mentioned.

## ACCOUNT



## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 15th of March to the End of June.*List of the FEBRILE DISEASES  
which occurred in my own Practice.

<b>C</b> ONTAGIOUS, malignant	
Fever . . . . .	83
Hooping Cough . . . . .	7
Dysentery . . . . .	5
Scarlatina . . . . .	13
Measles . . . . .	11
Small-pox . . . . .	8
Chicken-pox . . . . .	1
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	16
Catarrh . . . . .	44
Cephalalgia* . . . . .	6
Ophthalmia . . . . .	6
Otalgia . . . . .	2
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . .	7
Erythematic Sore-throat . . . .	5
Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	3
Pleurify . . . . .	1
Peripneumony . . . . .	10

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\* Sauvages, Nosol. Med. cl. vii. ord. ii. gen. xi. sp. 1,  
3, 5, 10, 11.

Enteritis . . . . .	3
Nephritis . . . . .	1
Cystitis . . . . .	1
Erysipelas . . . . .	1
Roseola . . . . .	2
Urticaria febrilis . . . . .	1
Gout . . . . .	5
Apoplexy . . . . .	3
Hydrocephalus . . . . .	8
Mania . . . . .	2
Hæmoptoë . . . . .	8
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	2
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . .	3
Abortus and Menorrhagia . . .	12
Ephemera . . . . .	4
Summer Fever . . . . .	6
Diarrhœa . . . . .	12
Cholera . . . . .	1
Slow Fever . . . . .	9
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . .	9
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	41
Quotidian . . . . .	1
Tertian . . . . .	1
Hectic . . . . .	10
Hemicrania . . . . .	2
Pleurodyne intermittens . . . .	1

From the 15th of March, to the end of the month, the wind was mostly south-east and south-south-east; in April, west and north-west, but, after sun-set, frequently north-east. In May and June the wind was remarkably variable. Through the whole season there was frequent, but small rain, with a very irregular temperature, the range of the thermometer being, in March and April, from  $32^{\circ}$  to  $62^{\circ}$ ; in May and June, from  $43^{\circ}$  to  $75^{\circ}$ .

The malignant Fever greatly predominated over the usual series of vernal diseases. With these it was occasionally complicated, and, in most cases, produced a remarkable degree of coma and stupor; yet its fatality was not so considerable as in the autumnal months, bordering on winter. [See page 235.]

The Hooping Cough was particularly severe; the Measles, and Scarlatina, moderate in their symptoms: only two cases of the latter terminated fatally. Cases of Hæmoptoë, Pneumonic Inflammation, Enteritis, with some other inflammatory complaints, were very violent; and about one-third of them fatal.

Diarrhœa often takes place when perspiration is suddenly checked by the interchanges of  
heat

heat and cold in spring, or autumn. It is attended with slight shiverings during the day, with a burning heat of the skin at night; with pain of the back, thirst, a quick pulse, whiteness of the tongue, and loss of appetite. These symptoms continue from four to eight days: many persons are affected with them under circumstances wherein others, of a different constitution, would have a Coryza, or Catarrh. The alvine discharges are numerous, large, and watery, but without much pain. In autumn, this complaint frequently assumes the form of the Dysentery; in the spring but seldom. I must, however, observe, that, in March, April, and part of May last, the disease was protracted beyond the usual limits, and terminated with severe gripings and tenesmus, with discharges of blood, mucus, and sanies. One case of Cholera occurred the last week in May, with a profuse discharge of green bile from the stomach and bowels, and with violent cramps of the lower extremities, but was relieved in two or three days.

Cases of acute Hydrocephalus, as it has been described by Dr. Quin\* of Dublin,

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\* Treatise on the Dropsy of the Brain, page 34.

occur, from time to time, in this place: but I never met with so many cases nearly together as during the present spring. All the patients were children from two to twelve years of age. They were at first affected with the usual symptoms of fever, complained of violent head-ache, and of pains in the limbs, had frequent returns of nausea, and discharged much bile from the stomach, while the bowels seemed inactive, and sometimes insensible to the action of the strongest purgatives. In five or six days most of the febrile symptoms disappeared; the tongue was moist, the pulse became slow and languid; the vomiting ceased: there was, however, a constant delirium, when the patients were roused out of the oppressive stupor to which they had always a disposition. Being awakened, they appeared unconscious of surrounding persons or objects: their pupils were greatly dilated, and the axes of their eyes turned in different directions: they swallowed drink unwillingly, or with difficulty, and were only anxious to return to darkness and repose. Their dislike to the light, or any disturbance, was marked by immediate complaints, or fretfulness; often by loud and dissonant screams. As the disease advanced,

the



the pulse became again quick and unequal: in one case there was a paralyfis of the right side; in two others, the irregular motions of the limbs, termed St. Vitus's Dance, took place at the second alteration of the pulse; and continued till within a day or two of the patients' death. Three patients out of the eight recovered, two about the eighteenth day of the disorder, the third, an infant, at the end of the fifth week, after having been long abandoned to its fate: the brother of this infant, six years old, died on the thirtieth day. Perpetual blisters on the head, leeches, in some cases mercurial frictions, in others calomel frequently repeated, seemed to be the most efficacious remedies. The remaining four, whose disorder was fatal, died between the twelfth and twenty-sixth day of it. The body of one of them, a girl, ten years of age, was examined after death. Her brain was firm, and of a proper colour, but the veins on its surface were much distended. Two ounces of lymph, or somewhat more, had been effused into the ventricles: the same quantity was found in the pericardium; and not less than two pints of clear fluid were lodged in the cavity of the chest. There was no morbid appearance, which deserves to be



mentioned, in the state or contents of the bowels. [See the report on Chorea, &c. for November, 1799.]

The complaint above-described should be distinguished from the symptomatic Hydrocephalus, which often takes place, with very similar symptoms, after the crisis of malignant Fevers; during the *Hæctica infantilis* (See page 19); and in some other acute diseases of children, particularly the febrile state produced by dentition, worms, and disorders of the bowels, or mesentery. Cases of this kind are usually removed, within a week or two, by the use of calomel or other active purgatives, and blisters; and sometimes by the remedies mentioned page 226.

Dr. Quin has properly given a distinct consideration to the slow or chronic\* species of Hydrocephalus, which is attended with a gradual enlargement of the head during infancy, and continues for a series of years.

Cases of Apoplexy must always be numerous in large cities, where the predisposition to them is seconded by the exciting causes most likely to give it effect, viz. in-

\* Page 14 to 18.

temperance,

temperance, fatigue of body, too strong exertions of mind, and every passion that agitates the human frame. The sanguineous Apoplexy is, however, sometimes a disease connected with season; as such, it usually takes place about the beginning of summer, and may be soon relieved by bleeding, cupping, blisters, and evacuates, along with a proper diet. A similar mode of treatment would apply to the disease when produced by excess in eating, and by violent fits of passion; but cases of this kind often prove fatal before any relief can be administered. Another species of Apoplexy, which affects persons of a weakly constitution, who are pale, thin, and emaciated, who have been depressed by sorrow or misfortune, though it seldom occasion instantaneous death, may yet render the remainder of life burthenfome, by disabling the limbs, and enfeebling the memory. Under such circumstances, whether we suppose congestion of blood and effusion of lymph to take place from a languid, irregular circulation, or the communication between the blood-vessels and nerves to cease partially from a still higher degree of debility, it will be manifest that the remedies above-mentioned, at least that large or re-

peated bleeding, with the use of emetics, purgatives, &c. must be injurious, if not sometimes fatal.\* I have seen young persons, from twelve to eighteen years of age, affected with Apoplexy and Hemiplegia: such instances are rare, yet they have induced many observers to maintain that Apoplectic and Paralytic complaints are beginning of late to encroach on every period of human life, and that they are much more numerous than in former times. On comparing Dr. Fothergill's observations, made half a century ago,† with the result of my own experience, I do not find that there is any sufficient ground for this opinion: however, the Bills of Mortality, if we go back a hundred years, declare in its favour, as will appear by the following table:

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\* Dr. Fothergill's remarks on this subject merit attention; but, while enforcing a mode of treatment, at the time peculiar to himself, he seems to leave us in doubt whether he would have prescribed blood-letting in any apoplectic case whatever. See "Observations on Weather and Diseases," February, March, May, July, 1753; March, July, 1754. Also "Medical Observations and Inquiries," vol. vi.

† See below the Bills of Mortality for the middle of the century.

Years.

Years.	Died of Apoplexy, and suddenly.	Died of Palsy.	Total Mortality.
1696	109	17	18,638
1697	117	27	20,970
1698	116	21	20,183
1699	106	24	20,795
1796	225	73	19,288
1797	214	99	17,014
1798	224	86	18,155
1799	249	105	18,134

The article of Palsy may have been enlarged for some years past by an increase of the business of house-painters, plumbers, and makers of white lead. This poison affects the constitution in nearly the same order as ardent spirits (See page 133), first with violent pains of the stomach or bowels, and with obstinate costiveness, termed Colica Pictonum.\* After repeated fits of the latter, some are affected with swellings about the feet and ancles, as in rheumatic cases; others with burning heat, and tenderness of the soles of the feet, impeding motion, and preventing sleep. Sometimes the limbs are benumbed: the wrists, in particular, lose the power of

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\* See Dr. Huxham on the Devonshire Colic, page 5.

action; the fingers become useless and contracted. Those who are often affected with the swellings of the joints are less liable to the paralytic state of the limbs. In many, the sight is much impaired; and, when the poison has pervaded the whole constitution, the patient becomes torpid and insensible, as in the Lethargy; (See page 246;) others die in a state of phrenzy, or violent delirium. In the white-lead manufactories, workmen are sometimes affected in a week or two, sometimes not for months, or even years. On the first sensation of pain in the stomach, and contraction of the intestines, the sufferers have recourse to spirits, which often have a worse effect than the original poison. The most prejudicial operation in making white lead is the sifting or separating the metallic part. This was formerly done without any precaution, and the room was necessarily clouded by the finer particles of the white lead. However, I am happy now to state, that workmen are likely to be no longer disabled in these manufactories, an improvement in the process securing them from the possibility of any material injury. Sifting the white lead from the metallic part is, at present, conducted under water, which prevents the particles



particles of the former from being diffused in the air. House-painters and plumbers have the symptoms in the order just now mentioned; and are affected at different periods after application to business; some in a few weeks, some not till the third or fourth year: a few, with strong constitutions, follow these occupations twenty or thirty years, yet neither lose the motion of their limbs, nor ever experience the Colica Pictonum. The limbs are seldom disabled without very many previous fits of the Colic, and not unless the business has been closely pursued from five to ten years or more. It is singular that the tongue is never injured, and that the right hand is not more affected than the left. Painters usually have weak and tender eyes, and are often affected with dimness or total loss of sight. I am informed that men constantly employed to incorporate the white lead with oil lose, much sooner than house-painters, the use of their fingers and wrists, which can never be restored. The pains of the bowels, the swellings of the joints, and tenderness in the soles of the feet, are always greatly aggravated during the summer season. The proper treatment for the Colica Pictonum is nearly the same as that requisite for the Dysentery. (See



the next Report.) When the disease extends to the head and limbs, a warm bath is often found highly advantageous.

The Synochus, in June, was attended with the usual symptoms, and seldom of long duration. No regular account of this summer disease has been given by Morton or Sydenham. A Remittent Fever, mentioned in Dr. Fothergill's Observations on Weather and Diseases in August and September, 1753, after a very hot summer, seems to coincide with the Synochus formerly described (See page 25): "Remittent  
 " Fevers, with violent head-aches, vomitings,  
 " restlessness, faintings, high-coloured urine,  
 " and bilious stools, became more frequent,  
 " but not very fatal; the patients bear moderate bleeding well, gentle purgatives of  
 " the saline kind, and plentiful diluents:  
 " blisters are seldom indicated: when applied, they are often injurious, and often  
 " bring on unconquerable stranguries, to  
 " which the sick are many of them prone,  
 " this present season, where no blisters have  
 " been applied. And the writer thinks he  
 " has, oftener than in one season, found  
 " that blisters, after hot, dry summers, are  
 " injurious in common, and, perhaps, for  
 " the

“ the very reasons that render them bene-  
“ ficial, nay, absolutely necessary, in most  
“ kinds of vernal Fevers. In the present  
“ Remittent Fevers, the sick are disposed to  
“ copious sweats, which weaken, but afford  
“ no relief. Every plentiful evacuation  
“ sinks them considerably, and especially if  
“ the disease is advanced a few days, which  
“ is mentioned to guard against the im-  
“ prudent, indiscriminate use of a celebrated  
“ powder, on account of its danger and un-  
“ certainty.”

It is singular that this writer does not distinguish, by any specific name, the autumnal malignant Fever, nor has any where remarked that it spreads by contagion. He terms it in one place “ Insidious, rheumatic Fever” (Nov. 1752); in another place “ Slow, continual Fever” (Jan. 1753); in other passages “ Slow, remittent Fever” (June, 1751); “ Slow, remitting, dangerous Fever” (Oct. 1753); “ Slow, treacherous, remittent Fever” (Dec. 1753); “ Dangerous, remittent Fever” (August, September, October, November, 1754). He details, however, its characteristic symptoms with precision, and has noted the occasional appearance of aphthæ, miliary pustules,

tules, and petechiæ. After various considerations, he seems at length to decide against bleeding in this Fever, a point of practice at that time generally adopted. Sydenham slightly mentions contagion as a mode in which Fevers may be propagated. He has formed species of them rather on fanciful grounds: for, though sometimes complicated with other diseases, their general appearances are uniform, and sufficiently characteristic.\* A Fever, of six or eight weeks' duration, attended with heat, pain of the head, delirium, petechiæ, sweating, and a ptyalism perhaps the effect of aphthæ, he calls *Febris variolosa* (page 125). His *Dysenteric Fever* (page 152) was characterized by bilious diarrhœa, violent pain of the head, a thick, white fur upon the tongue, aphthæ, and occasional

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\* The characteristics of malignant Fever are given by Sydenham himself, with much accuracy, *sec. i. cap. 3*; and *Processus integri*, page 19, *cap. 2*, *De Morbis Epidemicis*.

The varieties of Fever, mentioned by him, are ramifications from the original stock marked by some particular symptom:—“*Anni, 1667, 1668, Febrim variolosam, et Variolas produxerunt: — Anni, 1669, 70, 71, 72, Febrim dysentericam: — Anni, 1673, 74, 75, Febrim comatosam.*”

ptyalism. The same disease was, according to another account, attended with fore-throat and rheumatic pains. He also distinguishes a *Febris comatosa* (*Processus*, p. 16), and *Febris morbillosa* (page 217), supposing every continued Fever to take the leading features of its form from some other epidemic disease (page 216). In short, forgetting the effects of contagion, and in what situations malignant Fevers are at first produced, (See above, page 254-8,) he refers their origin to some occult state of the air, wholly unconnected with its sensible qualities. “*Variae sunt annorum constitutiones, quæ neque calori, neque frigori; non sicco humidove ortum suum debent, sed ab occultâ potiùs et inexplicabili quadam alteratione in ipsis terræ visceribus pendent, undè aër ejusmodi effluviis contaminatur, quæ humana corpora huic aut illi morbo addicunt, determinantque.*” (*Sec. i. cap. 2, page 5.*)

ACCOUNT

## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 30th of June to the End of Sept.*

List of the FEBRILE DISEASES which  
occurred in my own Practice.

**C**ONTAGIOUS, malignant  
Fever . . . . . 83

Small-pox . . . . . 37

Scarlatina anginosa . . . . . 10

Measles . . . . . 7

Chicken-pox . . . . . 2

Hooping Cough . . . . . 3

Pemphigus . . . . . 1

Erysipelas . . . . . 2

Acute Rheumatism . . . . . 5

Gout . . . . . 3

Ophthalmia . . . . . 5

Inflammatory Sore-throat . . . 5

Erythematic and Aphthous  
Sore-throat . . . . . 8

Croup . . . . . 1

Catarrh . . . . . 7

Pneumonic Inflammation . . . 9

Inflammation of the bowels . . 4

Peritoneal Inflammation . . . . 2

Hepatitis



Hepatitis . . . . .	3
Epistaxis . . . . .	2
Apoplexy . . . . .	2
Hæmoptoë . . . . .	6
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	4
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . .	3
Abortus, and Menorrhagia . .	8
Ephemera . . . . .	5
Cephalalgia . . . . .	12
Synochus, or Summer Fever . .	32
Cholera . . . . .	33
Dysentery . . . . .	18
Bilious vomiting, and Diarrhœa,	42
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	55
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . .	8
Hætic, and Slow Fever . . . .	13
Quotidian . . . . .	2
Tertian . . . . .	3
Hemicrania . . . . .	2

The present summer has been the hottest of any within my recollection. From the 22d of June to the 19th of August there were fifty-seven clear, sunshine days. The range of the thermometer was, in July, from 54° to 81°; in August from 55° to 89°. Out of the shade, the heat could not be endured



dured for any length of time: the nights also being close and sultry, the atmosphere always impregnated with dust, habitations in London became scarcely tenable. Mansions at some distance from it were not, however, exempt from inconveniences. The trees and shrubs were withered by the continued action of the sun's rays: gardens, plantations, &c. were whitened by dust from the high roads; and the brown, scorched herbage, rendered the appearance of the country desolate and joyless. Infinite swarms of insects infested both the sunshine and the shade: some species of them, not usually troublesome, enforced attention from their numbers. Whoever walked out at mid-day, in July, had every white article of dress nearly covered with small green Aphides, which could not be brushed off without much difficulty. In August, these insects were of a dark brown colour, and equally numerous: on the morning of the 20th, after a violent storm, I observed thousands of them lying dead in stables, and other out-houses, nor did any appear afterwards.\*

### Cases

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\* APHIS. Rostrum inflexum: antennæ thorace longiores: alæ quatuor erectæ: pedes ambulatorii: abdomen posticè sæpiùs

Cases of the Synochus, or Summer Fever, were numerous in July and August: but the only appearances I observed, in addition to those already mentioned, (See page 28,) were a frequent eruption of miliary pustules, with or without a rash; hæmorrhagy from the nose; a fixed pain across the eyes; and the symptom termed coma vigil. The Measles, and Scarlatina, did not commence till September. Inflammatory, rheumatic, and ca-

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*Scaphisoma bicornis*. Linn. Syst. Nat. Insect. Hemiptera, gen. 227. Mr. White, in his Natural History of Selborne, mentions a sudden appearance of these insects, in immense swarms, observed on the 1st of August, 1785: "At about three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, which was very hot, the people of the village were surprised by a shower of Aphides or Smother-flies, which fell in these parts. Those that were walking in the street, at that juncture, found themselves covered with these insects, which settled also on the hedges and gardens, blackening all the vegetables where they alighted. My annuals were discoloured with them, and the stalks of a bed of onions were quite coated over for six days after. These armies were then, no doubt, in a state of emigration, and shifting their quarters; and might have come, as far as we know, from the great hop-plantations of Kent or Sussex, the wind being all that day in the easterly quarter. They were observed, at the same time, in great clouds, about Farnham, and all along the Vale from Farnham to Alton." Page 268.

tarrhat,

tarrhal, affections likewise ceased during the hot weather, which was almost wholly occupied by malignant Fevers and the Small-pox. Fevers from contagion are not, in the greatest heat of summer, attended with the comatose state, (mentioned page 231,) but produce, at an early period of their course, a wakeful and active delirium, a quick and agitated pulse, with every symptom of violent irritation. The disease, under such a form, is, in common language, denominated Phrenzy Fever, a title which, I am sorry to observe, medical practitioners occasionally adopt, and, having adopted it, apply for the case a mode of treatment applicable to another disease. On this subject, I beg leave to say, that it is injurious to draw much blood from the head by cupping-glasses; and that whoever is bled largely from the arm is precipitated to certain death. By a gentle emetic, or laxative at first, by the use of camphor, with small doses of tincture of opium, frequently repeated, by washing the head with vinegar, and the body, in some cases, with cold water, the patient becomes tractable, recovers his proper feelings, takes food, gets a little sleep at intervals, and passes through the latter stages of the disease often without any material

terial embarrassment. Contagious, malignant Fevers are seldom numerous during the hottest part of summer: and, some years, they wholly disappear at that season. The reason of this may be, that rooms are then less crowded and better ventilated. That the heat or dryness of the air cannot alone produce such an effect,\* the present summer affords a sufficient proof. The number of infectious Fevers in it has exceeded that in most other summers, probably because the unfavourable season preceding (See pages 229 and 254) had caused so general a diffusion of them, that the fomites of contagion, which, through negligence or necessity, are always preserved in the dwellings of the poor, acquired a tenfold degree of virulence by the succession of persons affected, and continued their baneful operation even on subjects not otherwise predisposed to Fever.

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\* Contagious Fevers do not often arise in very hot climates: hence some have thought that contagion is decomposed or destroyed by a great degree of heat. This notion is, however, proved to be erroneous by the rapid communication of the dreadful Fever which has of late nearly desolated the cities of America, and some of the principal seaports in the West Indies.

The



The Small-pox often spreads extensively in a hot season, appearing in the confluent form, attended with petechiæ, livid vesicles, ulcerations of the tongue, palate, throat, &c. and succeeded by glandular swellings, ulcers often gangrenous, about the thighs, scrotum, and knees, puffy tumours of the soft parts, enlargement of the bones, stiffness of the joints, ophthalmia, deafness, cough, dyspnœa, diarrhœa, anasarca, hydrothorax. This was exemplified in the warm summer of 1796 (See pages 38 and 42). The extent of the disease seemed greater, though its fatality was less, in the present year. According to the Bills of Mortality, there died, of the Small-pox, in May 59 persons; in June 78; in July 188; in August 279; in September 576; in October 335; in November 315.

Having given the report of cases admitted into the Small-pox Hospital for 1796 and 1797, (See pages 68 and 140,) I will here put down the numbers admitted in the succeeding years. During the year 1798, there were admitted, in the natural Small-pox, 265: inoculated 2322, of whom 3 died. During the year 1799, admitted in the natural Small-pox 181: inoculated 2342, of whom 4 died. From the 1st of January to the end of March, 1800,

1800, admitted 35; from the 1st of April to the 29th of September, admitted, in the natural Small-pox, 128: inoculated within the same period 1133, of whom only 2 died. The cases of natural Small-pox were so virulent, during the hot months, that nearly one-third of them proved fatal.

Few acute diseases, it was before observed, made their appearance while the weather continued hot and dry: but, in consequence of the rain, and sudden change of temperature, after the 19th of August, the scene was immediately changed, and presented a new series of epidemic complaints, which took place with an unexampled violence of symptoms. The disorders were Catarrh, Sore-throat, Pleurisy, Peripneumony, Inflammation of the liver and intestines, Agues, Hæmorrhagies, Diarrhœa, Cholera, and, finally, the Dysentery. The Erythematic Sore-throat is characterized by a strong redness of the tonsils, palate, tongue, and back of the fauces; likewise of the velum pendulum and uvula, with a considerable elongation of them. There is always a weak, quick, and tremulous pulse, general debility, loss of appetite, and a morbid degree of sensibility: as to light, sounds, &c. The complaint is  
often



often attended with a dryness and stoppage of the nostrils, likewise with pain and deafness in one or both ears, and with discharge of matter from them. It was farther, during the present season, attended with a swelling of the tongue, especially of its under-side: patients in this situation felt as if the tongue had been wrapped round with cloth or velvet. Some of the cases terminated by slight supuration, others by a discharge of lymph, or of lymph mixed with blood. The Erythematic Sore-throat, which is often merely the prelude to the Aphthous Sore-throat formerly described, is, like it, contagious, and affects persons who have previously had the *Scarlatina anginosa*. The proper regimen, for the Erythematic and Aphthous Sore-throat, is stated page 113. Leeches, blisters, antimonials, and purgatives, seem detrimental; while, in the former species at least, the use of bark and the mineral acids may be in general adopted with a certainty of relief.

The Cholera was a frequent disease in September, but particularly so after the rains on the 19th. and 20th of August. To a profuse discharge of green bile from the stomach and intestines, cold sweats, fainting, and hiccough, were superadded most painful  
cramps

cramps of the muscles of the lower extremities. The trunk of the body was similarly affected, being jerked from side to side by sudden and violent convulsions. Dr. Sydenham has mentioned the same circumstances in Cholera after the hot summer of the year 1676. “*Exeunte æstate Cholera Morbus*  
 “*epidemicè jam sæviebat, et insueto tempestatis calore evectus, atrociora convulsio-*  
 “*num symptomata, eaque diuturniora secum*  
 “*trahabat quàm mihi priùs unquam videre*  
 “*contigerat. Nequè enim solum abdomen,*  
 “*uti aliàs in hoc malo, sed universi jam*  
 “*corporis muscoli, brachiorum crurumque*  
 “*præ reliquis, spasmis tentabantur dirissimis,*  
 “*ita ut æger è lecto subindè exiliret, si fortè*  
 “*extenso quaquaversum corpore eorum vim*  
 “*possit eludere.*” Epist. 1.

In the case of Tetanus, which occurred at the beginning of July, there had not been any accident or local injury whatever. The only previous circumstance, likely to have contributed towards the formation of the disease, was distress of mind. Besides a complete locking of the jaw, there seemed to be a painful rigidity in all the muscles of the neck, while the head was firmly and permanently retracted. The patient was a fe-

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male,

male, thirty-two years of age, in a debilitated state of constitution: her pulse was obscure and irregular: she had no desire for nourishment; neither could any evacuations be produced from the bowels. After being exhausted with pain, tremors, watchfulness, delirium, and strong perspirations, she died on the eighth day of the disease.

The commencement of the Epidemical Dysentery was sudden and violent: it took place usually after some imprudent exposure to cold, or damp air, with most excruciating pain at the lower part of the bowels, heat, thirst, nausea, vomiting of green bile, perpetual forcing or straining to discharge the fœces, with numerous but small evacuations. A considerable degree of fever appeared in the worst cases, and continued from eight to twelve days: the pulse was 100 in the morning, and 120 in the evening: all the upper surface of the tongue was covered with a whitish incrustation, through which many of the enlarged papillæ seemed to penetrate; and the fauces were often of a dark-red colour. The stools were liquid, and, at first, wholly without fœtor: they were sometimes clear and gelatinous; sometimes like ragged pieces of skin, or strings of a reddish colour, suspended

pended in water; sometimes consisting only of blood having a froth on the surface; sometimes of blood mixed with the other appearances. The constant pressing and exertion to evacuate these matters made the rectum exquisitely painful and tender, caused heat and difficulty in making water, and produced so great a degree of debility, with faintness, that many patients became incapable of using a bed-pan, and, therefore, lying motionless, discharged the fœces on cloths. The pain gradually extended upwards to the stomach; the whole abdomen becoming sore and tense, so that not the slightest pressure could be borne upon it. I scarcely ever recollect to have seen, in any complaint, a stronger expression of agony than this disorder occasioned, during the first ten days of its course. Besides the increase of pain after every stool, there was, in several cases, a periodical aggravation of it for three or four hours every forenoon. The nights were, at the same time, sleepless, feverish, and agitated: there was likewise a constant flushing of the face, with coldness of the lower extremities. No respite from pain and fever was obtained till the usual fœtor took place in the discharges from the bowels. Immediately after this change, a considerable

O 2

quantity

quantity of black, or dark-coloured, fœculent matter, highly offensive both to the sight and smell, was evacuated. Similar stools continued to pass, at intervals, for several days: at length the discharge became nearly of the usual colour and consistence; but was occasionally intermixed with blood, or mucus, when there was also a return of griping, tenesmus, &c. The duration of the disease was, in some instances, three weeks; in others, five or six weeks. When the violent grinding pain ceased in the bowels, pains were felt about the upper part of the thighs; sometimes in the shoulders or arms: sometimes the stomach alone was affected with pain periodically. The white fur on the tongue, produced by the primary fever, was, in the second or third week of the disease, succeeded by a shining, smooth, rose-coloured appearance, and slight tumefaction of the tongue, finally terminating in aphthous ulcerations. A few patients, after all the dysenteric symptoms were removed, became hectic, emaciated, and dropical, neither recovering appetite nor strength in less than ten weeks.

This Epidemic having been described under its severest form, it is proper to observe, that  
many



many cases were much more slight, being without fever, and only marked by griping pains at intervals, tenesmus, and numerous liquid stools, occasionally streaked with blood. Such likewise are the usual symptoms of the sporadic Dysentery, which occurs almost every autumn, and of which cases have been often noted in the foregoing pages. Neither in the present, nor at any preceding period, has the Dysentery in London appeared to be contagious. It affords me satisfaction to add, that I never yet saw a fatal case of it.\*

No advantage seemed to accrue, in this disease, from the repeated application of leeches to the abdomen. Fomentations af-

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\* In a lady, who was very severely affected, and whose house was adjoining to Spa-Fields, a fatal turn had nearly been given to the complaint, by a circumstance unusual at the outskirt of a populous city. Soon after midnight, a brown owl began to hoot and flap its wings, loudly and violently, on the outside of her chamber-window, whence it could not be dislodged without some difficulty. The omen was, however, averted, my patient being now restored to perfect health. Owls, during their midnight revels in the country, when any solitary light appears, as in a sick room, fly to it, and often invite their fellows thither by loud cries, to the great terror of superstitious cottagers. London owls, which are brought up tame by gardeners, may be supposed to have nearly the same habits as their rustic brethren.



forded no relief, but seemed rather to be detrimental. The only mode of mitigating the pains, and shortening the duration of the complaint, was by giving, alternately, purgatives and opiates. Of the former, I chiefly employed vitriolated magnesia, oleum ricini, and calomel. Their operation was attended with a great, though temporary, aggravation of pain and straining, insomuch, that patients could not be induced to take the same medicine twice : it was therefore necessary either to give them in succession, or under different forms. Strong doses were likewise requisite, in order to produce stools of the usual smell and consistence : and, unless this effect took place, the patient was made to suffer without any advantage. Neither did opiates afford rest, or the least alleviation of pain, if not prescribed in the strongest form. After a purgative had been administered, it was necessary to give a draught, with twenty or twenty-five drops of the tincture of opium, early in the evening, and to repeat it every three hours, in order to secure some quiet during the night, and a respite from the morning exacerbation. I gave the opiates every night, but seldom found that a purgative medicine could be borne oftener than every second or every third day.

In

In the cases of Hepatitis there was some swelling, and tension, on the right side of the abdomen, with a deep-seated pain, a small, but not quick, pulse, great costiveness, frequent vomiting of green bile, extreme debility and languor, thirst, and total loss of appetite. The urine, when first made, was of a dark-brown colour, but, after it had stood a few hours, deposited a black sediment. All the cases put down terminated fatally. Leeches, blisters, calomel, effervescing draughts, &c. did not appear to produce any beneficial effect. Indeed, on former occasions, I have observed whenever urine of a blackish colour has been united with the train of symptoms above-stated, whether in Hepatitis or Cholera, the cases have been always fatal.

Pemphigus, or the Vesicular Fever, is a rare disease in this country (See page 180-1). The solitary instance of it, noted in July, was a young woman, about twenty years of age, teacher in a school at Walworth, and of a weakly constitution: she had taken some mercurial remedies, for a glandular swelling, three weeks before her eruptive complaint appeared. It began with a violent heat and itching at one of her elbows: the other was soon after affected, when both arms swelled

up to the shoulder, and, within two days, they were covered with vesications. The vesicles soon broke, and discharged an acrimonious lymph, which blistered where it fell. Similar vesicles arose, in a day or two, on the face, the scalp, the trunk of the body, the limbs, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet. They were small and close together, so that, after they were broken, nearly the whole cuticle was detached. The fever, and the eruptive stage of the disorder, lasted, on the whole, about eight days. During that time, the patient was weak, irritable, and tremulous, her pulse being generally 132 : she had no appetite, got but little rest, and was sometimes delirious. Her face was scabbed all over, as in the confluent Small-pox. Before a new cuticle was formed on the trunk of the body, there was a thin incrustation, which gradually peeled off in dry, yellowish scales ; but a fresh discharge and a new incrustation repeatedly took place. The skin of the legs was red and tender, and appeared as if studded with miliary pustules, which, breaking, discharged their lymph, and were succeeded by others. At the end of the third week, the skin of her fingers and toes came off entire, together with the nails.

Three

Three weeks more elapsed before the cuticle was restored so that she could stir out of her bed. I saw her, on the first of October, free from complaint: her nails were then renewed; her hair, which had at first partly fallen off, was become thicker; the skin of her neck, arms, and legs, appeared rough, papulated, and scaly, as in a slight kind of the Dry Tetter; her eyes remained weak and tender, as they had indeed been from the commencement of the disorder.

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## ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON,

*From the 30th of Sept. to the 25th of Dec.*

List of the FEBRILE DISEASES which  
occurred in my own Practice.

<b>C</b> ONTAGIOUS, malignant	
Fever . . . . .	82
Small-pox . . . . .	14
Scarlatina . . . . .	8
Measles . . . . .	7
Hooping Cough . . . . .	1
O 5	Erysipelas

Erysipelas . . . . .	5
Catarrh . . . . .	66
Acute Rheumatism . . . . .	12
Gout . . . . .	2
Otalgia . . . . .	2
Inflammatory Sore-throat . . .	4
Erythematic and Aphthous Sore-throat . . . . .	7
Pleurisy . . . . .	5
Peripneumony . . . . .	10
Inflammation of the bowels . .	2
Peritoneal Inflammation . . . .	1
Hepatitis . . . . .	2
Epistaxis . . . . .	1
Apoplexy . . . . .	1
Hæmoptœ . . . . .	5
Hæmatemesis . . . . .	1
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy . . . .	2
Abortus, and Menorrhagia . .	5
Ephemera . . . . .	3
Cephalalgia . . . . .	8
Urticaria febrilis . . . . .	1
Cholera . . . . .	4
Dysentery . . . . .	14
Bilious vomiting, and Diarrhœa,	27
Acute Diseases of Infants . . .	26
Child-bed and Milk Fevers . .	5

Hæctic



Hectic and Slow Fever . . . . .	17
Quotidian . . . . .	2
Tertian . . . . .	1
Hemicrania . . . . .	4

The weather, in October and November, was remarkably fine and mild, the wind being generally west, north-west, or south-west, with occasional showers of rain; the medium altitude of the thermometer about 55°. Accordingly, during six weeks, from the beginning of the former month to the middle of the latter, the inhabitants of this city, and its environs, were more free from diseases than has been known, at the same season, for many years past. The Small-pox and Scarlet Fever gradually declined; the Measles and Hooping Cough disappeared. Fevers were less numerous, but continued from infection; and the Dysentery was not so extensive, nor attended, except in a few cases, with symptoms so violent as during the month of September. At the latter end of November, and beginning of December, when the temperature of the air frequently varied, there being alternations of wet days, with frosty nights, the series of complaints, usual at the ap-



proach of winter, commenced, viz. Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Catarrh, Phthisis, Hæmorrhagy, Diarrhœa, Inflammation of the lungs, bowels, &c. . The Erythematic Sore-throat was likewise prevalent, but not attended with any symptoms different from those stated in the last report. It terminated, in one case, by an Hemicrania, which commenced daily at nine o'clock, A. M. with a slight shivering, and went off, with a considerable degree of faintness, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

As the autumnal season always favours the progress of infectious diseases, (See page 105,) and much increases pulmonic complaints, the inhabitants of London should be more especially careful to avoid contagion from the beginning of September, till there be settled, frosty weather; and regularly to put on their winter-dresses by the first of October.

Coughs and Consumptions are produced, independently of the variations in temperature, or of the smoaky, clogged atmosphere of London, and often rendered inveterate by different employments injurious to the lungs. Thus hair-dressers, bakers, masons, bricklayers' labourers, laboratory-men, coal-heavers,

heavers, and chimney-sweepers, are liable to be affected with obstinate pulmonic diseases; as are also, in an equal degree, the dressers of flax and feathers, and the workmen in the warehouses of leather-sellers.\* Many persons, thus engaged, struggle with a constant, hard, troublesome cough, until it terminate in consumption, whereas, by a timely removal into purer air, and a suitable regimen, they might soon have been restored to health.†

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\* The workmen employed by sugar-bakers use great exertions, are exposed to strong heat, and often drink immoderately. They are liable to Colds, with other Pulmonic Disorders, and to the Rheumatism. By persevering in the work for a long time, they become fallow, emaciated, and dropsical, and die at an early period of life.

† The extractum papaveris albi may be mentioned as an useful palliative in Consumptions, and in tickling Coughs, which remain after the inflammatory stage of Catarrh. This remedy is, I believe, generally given in doses too small to produce any effect: and, therefore, I think it not amiss to observe, that a pill, containing five grains of it, should be given every three, four, or five hours, according to the age and constitution of the patient. It may also be prescribed, with advantage, for children in the second stage of the Hooping Cough.

Indigestion,

Indigestion, with acidity, flatulence, nausea, pain, and distension of the stomach, arises from other causes besides those which have been mentioned hitherto. In some, the fatigue and anxiety, annexed to the extensive trades carried on in London, produce disorders of the stomach: in others, irregularity as to the quality or time of their meals, and long fasting, have the same effect. Merchants, bankers, and other men of business, also counsellors, attorneys, and medical practitioners of every denomination, at some seasons of the year, take an early breakfast, and return to a late dinner, perhaps after suffering much for two or three hours, both from cold and hunger, and from uneasy sensations of faintness, sinking, languor, &c. When the digestive powers have thus been previously debilitated, the process of digestion, after a hearty meal, is slow and imperfect. Under such circumstances, it is not less injurious to eat hastily, and to take strong exercise immediately afterwards, than to load the stomach with dinner, tea, and supper, at one sitting, a practice usual among men of business, as well as men of pleasure, and likely, if it be long continued, to entail on both of them

them diseases to which the class of stomatic medicines, or the salubrious waters of Bath and Cheltenham, will not be able to furnish a certain antidote.

Cutaneous Diseases are often connected with disorders of the stomach, and with the general state of Asthenia, formerly described. They originate in London, on very many occasions, from an habitual neglect of cleanliness in workmen and others. Not only the lungs, but the skin, must be injured by the trades enumerated page 300. And how are the poor, without accommodations for the purpose at home, to clear their bodies from the dirt, dust, and unctuous or adhesive substances, which various employments fasten on them? There being no provision in any part of the metropolis for washing or bathing,\* they quietly suffer the penalties annexed to the want of cleanliness, as disagreeable smells, perpetual irritation with chaps and fissures on the skin, boils, and eruptions of painful, inflamed pustules, the

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\* The few medicinal Baths in London are not applied for the purpose above-mentioned.

Itch and Prurigo, the Lepra, the dry Tetter, the running Tetter, the Dandriff, and Scald-head. To plunge into the Thames is difficult and dangerous: we are therefore obliged to tolerate the disgusting and indecent plan of bathing in the New-River, to which hundreds of men and boys repair every fine day in summer, and pollute the water as it flows into our cisterns. It is not, however, this revolting idea which should stimulate us to action: the health and comforts of the poor inhabitants merit a prior consideration. Indeed, all ranks of society would be greatly benefited by the establishment of cold and tepid baths, accessible at a moderate expense; for, by a strange thoughtlessness, most men resident in London, and very many ladies, though accustomed to wash their hands and face daily, neglect washing their bodies from year to year. Hence the perspiration, condensed on the skin, gradually obstructs the exhalant pores, thereby producing various internal complaints, and an universal itching over the surface of the body, to which some delicate sufferers reconcile themselves, by supposing a scorbutic disposition communicated from their progenitors, without any fault of  
their



their own. Itching eruptions on the skin, often denominated Scurvy, or the English Malady, will never be eradicated, until bathing or washing in warm water become general: The introduction of it, however, is not likely to be the work of physicians or philosophers alone. They must first influence those who are the leaders of fashion. Let some of our nobility erect baths, on the Oriental plan, in their spacious mansions, and, by setting an example, induce others to make the practice of bathing habitual. The custom would then soon be adopted in every part of the metropolis: and, I have no doubt, the Governors of the City strictly so called, whose liberality appears on so many occasions, would concur in establishing public baths for the use of manufacturers, servants, labourers, &c. and in providing situations and support for others, to be used by persons of a better rank, at a moderate expense. In all the cities of antient Greece, baths were erected and regulated under public authority. At Rome, splendid edifices of this kind were built for general use, and furnished with aqueducts, by the munificence of wealthy individuals, sometimes on patriotic principles, sometimes with the view of acquiring popularity.



larity. Under the emperors there were once 870 baths in the city and suburbs.\* The bath of Antoninus Caracalla is said to have been so large that it could accommodate, without inconvenience, 1800 persons at the same time. Many of our rich and public-spirited citizens have singly formed establishments of great utility and extent. How much applause would that liberal man deservedly obtain, who should be the first to adorn the metropolis of his country, and benefit its inhabitants, by the institution here recommended, — an institution so necessary for the health and comfort of all !

Although the Oriental and Russian vapour-baths are somewhat different from the thermæ of the Romans, yet their good effects are nearly similar. Mr. Tooke's account of

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\* Agrippa alone built 170 baths for public use : “ Agrippa  
 “ verò in ædilitate suâ lacus 700 fecit. Adjecit ipse in  
 “ ædilitatis suæ commemoratione gratuita balinea 170, quæ  
 “ nunc Romæ ad infinitum auxere numerum.” Plin. Nat.  
 Hist. lib. xxxvi. cap. 15.

Those, who desire farther information on the subject of baths, need not trouble themselves to read Vitruvius, Lipsius, &c. They will be satisfied with the treatise of A. R. Sançhèz, first physician to the Empress of Russia, in the *Memoirs of the Royal Medical Society of Paris*, vol. iii.

those

those in Russia is so interesting that I cannot refrain from copying it: "Russia and  
"Hungary are, at present, the only countries, in this quarter of the world, where  
"it is still the custom to bathe after the  
"manner of the ancients. In Russia, particularly, the bath makes so much a part  
"of the system of living, that it is used by  
"people of every age, and in all circumstances: by infants, women at their lying-in,  
"in, in almost all sicknesses, before and after  
"a journey, after hard work, &c. The  
"bath is a necessary of life so indispensable  
"to the common people, that they frequent  
"it as often as possible, well or ill, at least  
"once a week.

"The public baths in Russia are under  
"the care of the police, and let out to  
"common people on account of the crown:  
"farther than this, the government takes no  
"concern either about their erection or management. They usually consist of mean,  
"wooden houses, situate, whenever it is  
"possible, by the side of a running stream.  
"In the bath-room is a large, vaulted oven,  
"which, when heated, makes the paving-stones lying upon it red-hot; and adjoining to the oven is a kettle fixed in masonry,  
"for

“ for the purpose of holding boiling water.  
 “ Round about the walls are three or four  
 “ rows of benches, one above another, like  
 “ the seats of a scaffold. The room has  
 “ little light, but here and there are aper-  
 “ tures for letting the vapour escape; the  
 “ cold water that is wanted being let in by  
 “ small channels. Some baths have an anti-  
 “ chamber for dressing and undressing; but  
 “ in most of them this is done in the open  
 “ court-yard, which, on that account, has  
 “ a boarded fence, and is provided with  
 “ benches of planks.

“ By far the majority of the baths are  
 “ constructed as they are here described.  
 “ In the country, in parts where wood is  
 “ scarce, they sometimes consist of miserable  
 “ caverns, commonly dug in the earth, close  
 “ to the bank of some river. In the houses  
 “ of wealthy individuals, and in the palaces  
 “ of the great, they are formed upon the  
 “ same construction, but infinitely more  
 “ elegant and convenient.

“ The heat in the bath-room is usually at  
 “ from 32 to 40 degrees of Reaumur, and that  
 “ greatly increased by the throwing of water,  
 “ every five minutes, on the glowing hot  
 “ stones in the chamber of the oven. By  
 “ this

“ this means, the heat often rises, especially  
“ on the uppermost bench, to 44 degrees of  
“ that thermometer. The bathers lie stark-  
“ naked on one of the benches, where they  
“ perspire, more or less, in proportion to the  
“ heat of the humid atmosphere in which  
“ they are enveloped. In order the better  
“ to promote perspiration, and completely to  
“ open the pores, they are first rubbed, and  
“ then gently flagellated with leafy bunches  
“ of birch. After remaining awhile, they  
“ come down from the sweating-bench, and  
“ wash their body with warm or cold water,  
“ and, at last, plunge over head in a large  
“ tub of water. Many people throw them-  
“ selves immediately from the bath-room  
“ into the adjoining river, as the youths of  
“ antient Rome used to leap into a pond  
“ after the violent exercise of wrestling, or  
“ roll themselves in the snow in a frost of  
“ ten or more degrees. The Russian baths,  
“ therefore, are sweating-baths, not the  
“ Roman tepidaria and caldaria of a mo-  
“ derate warmth, but very violent sweating-  
“ baths, which to a person unhabituated to  
“ the practice bring on a real, though a  
“ gentle and almost voluptuous swoon.  
“ They are vapour-baths, not water nor  
“ yet



“ yet dry sweating-baths: herein they differ  
 “ from all the baths of antiquity, as well  
 “ as from those of the modern Orientals;  
 “ and this is also their essential excellence,  
 “ that they are beneficial in such a variety  
 “ of cases where hot-water baths would be  
 “ useless, or even pernicious. They are  
 “ salutary baths, as they promote cleanliness,  
 “ assist the perspiration, render the skin soft  
 “ and smooth, &c. and not voluptuous  
 “ baths, as among the Greeks and Romans.  
 “ It is not to be doubted that the Russians  
 “ owe their longevity, their robust state of  
 “ health, their little disposition to certain  
 “ mortal diseases, and their happy and cheer-  
 “ ful temper, mostly to these baths, though  
 “ climate, aliment, and habit of living, like-  
 “ wise contribute their share. The great  
 “ Lord Chancellor Bacon, and other sagacious  
 “ observers of nature, and of mankind, have  
 “ lamented, and certainly not without cause,  
 “ that this bathing has fallen into disuse  
 “ among the modern nations of Europe, and  
 “ justly wish the practice back again in all  
 “ our towns and villages. In fact, when  
 “ we consider that the old physicians so early  
 “ introduced into their practice this remedy  
 “ of nature’s own invention, and employed  
 “ it

“ it with such great success; when we re-  
“ collect that Rome, for five hundred years  
“ together, had no physicians, but only  
“ baths, and that, to this day, a multitude  
“ of nations cure almost all their maladies  
“ merely by baths; we cannot avoid regard-  
“ ing the dismission of them as the epoch of  
“ a grand revolution which has been wrought  
“ in the physical state of the human race in  
“ our quarter of the world. The natural per-  
“ spiration, the most important of all excre-  
“ tions, must naturally go on better in a  
“ body constantly kept soft by bathing. A  
“ great number of impurities, which privily  
“ lay in us the train to tedious and dangerous  
“ distempers, are timely removed ere they  
“ poison the blood and the juices. All  
“ eruptive diseases are abated by bathing,  
“ consequently, then, the Small-pox; and,  
“ if this dreadful disorder be actually less  
“ fatal in Russia than in other countries,  
“ this phænomenon need not be attributed  
“ to any other cause than the vapour-  
“ baths.”\*

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\* View of the Russian Empire, page 258.



Observations may now be made, with confidence, on the Vaccine Pock, which has been communicated to more than 30,000 persons, since Dr. Jenner's first publication on the subject. This new mode of inoculation, when properly conducted, affords a decided and permanent security from the infection of the Small-pox. Being thus certain in its effects, it is preferable to the inoculation with variolous matter for several reasons.

First, It requires no tedious preparation.

Secondly, It may be safely performed at any season of the year, and at any period of life.

Thirdly, It produces but little pain or fever, and no pustular eruptions.

Fourthly, The disease thus inoculated is not communicable by effluvia, or contagion: it can only be transferred to others by fluid taken from the pock while transparent, and inserted under the skin.

Fifthly, The Vaccine disease has not, in any cases I have seen, been succeeded by glandular swellings, ulcers, cutaneous affections, disease of the lungs, nor any of the appearances (See page 286), which often occur after the Small-pox, whether produced  
by .

by contagion or inoculation. This circumstance alone, other advantages not being considered, would cast the balance in favour of the Inoculation with the Vaccine Pock.

This mode of inoculating, in its extension over Great Britain, and other countries, must have been often conducted by persons unacquainted with the appearance and course of the disease, some of whom perhaps took the matter they employed at second or third hand. Much confusion, and several disagreeable circumstances have necessarily arisen, which brought the practice into temporary discredit. Within the vicinity of London, unfavourable cases have occurred from the insertion of wrong matter, or of fluid taken from Vaccine pustules at an improper time, from using impure lancets, from making too large incisions, &c. Medical practitioners, since they had the opportunity of being better acquainted with the form of the Vaccine Pock, of ascertaining the easiest process in inoculating it, and of readily obtaining genuine matter, have seldom fallen into error; nor do we now hear of inflammation, and swelling of the arms, of alarming eruptions, nor of phagedenic ulcers at the decline of the disorder. It has been suggested that the Va-

P

riolous

riolous and Vaccine fluids may contaminate each other, or, by acting on the human constitution at the same time, produce an hybrid disease. This suggestion does not stand the test of experiment. When the two fluids are rubbed together, and inoculated by a lancet dipped into the mixture, sometimes the Vaccine Pock, sometimes a pustule of Small-pox, has been produced, the genuine characteristics being, in either case, retained throughout.\* Farther, when Vaccine and Variolous matter are inserted under the skin, so nearly together that the two pustules, thence formed, enlarge till they become one, by inoculating afterwards with the fluid taken from one side of it, the Vaccine Pock will alone be produced; whereas the fluid taken from the other side excites a variolous pustule on the arm of the person inoculated, and an eruption of Small-pox, in the usual manner, over the body.† In an adult female, at the Inoculation-Hospital, the casual Small-pox appeared six days after the Vaccine disease had been inoculated, and two variolous

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\* Sometimes both diseases will be thus produced.

† Dr. Woodville.

pustules arose within the circumference of the Vaccine Pock: when these were matured, fluid taken from them on the point of a lancet, and inoculated into another person, produced the regular Small-pox: at the same time, fluid taken from the Vaccine Pock, at a little distance from the supervening pustules, gave the Vaccine disease in its genuine form, without any eruption.\*

It is now fully ascertained that inoculation with Variolous matter, soon after exposure to the contagion of Small-pox, supercedes the infection, and produces a mild disease. During the last summer, I tried, in two instances, whether an immediate inoculation with Vaccine fluid would have the same favourable effect. This plan was not successful, both patients having been affected with the confluent Small-pox, before the vaccine pustule arrived at its height. Other practitioners, I understand, have been, in like manner, disappointed, whose experience may therefore serve as a caution to their fellow-labourers not to make, unnecessarily, a similar trial in dubious situations. The Vaccine Pock, inoculated before the febrile stage of other eruptive diseases, has little or no effect

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\* Mr. Wachsel,

in retarding their progress,\* while passing through its own course. Having stated that Vaccine inoculation will not always supersede the natural Small-pox, in persons at the same time exposed to contagion, I may advance another step, and observe, that, if Vaccine and Variolous matter be inoculated at the same time, or within a week of each other, into the same person, the Vaccine Pock goes through its regular stages, and the Variolous pustule on the arm, after exhibiting the usual appearances, is succeeded by an eruption of Small-pox over the surface of the body. From this fact, which has been confirmed by hundreds of trials, some inferences may be deduced, which are of material importance. 1. That Vaccine fluid should not be taken, for the purpose of inoculation, on a lancet which had been previously employed in inoculating the Small-pox. 2. That the Variolous and Vaccine virus do not interfere with each other's action on the human constitution, while they are merely in

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\* This I have observed in a case of Chicken-pox, and in the Measles. The same has been noticed by other practitioners.

progress,



progress, without having had their full operation. 3. That the Vaccine Inoculation is not a preventive with regard to the Small-pox, until its course be completed; or, at least, till the inflammation round the Pock be on the decline. From some trials I know that the application of the matter of Small-pox will produce no effect after the ninth day of Vaccine inoculation: the exact time of this process, at which the action of the variolous virus is precluded, might be ascertained by farther experiments.

What has been above stated is, I think, confirmed by several of the cases in Dr. Woodville's first Report on the Variola vaccina,\* and may serve as an answer to various inquiries and speculations on the subject. Few or none of the out-patients of the Hospital, inoculated with the Vaccine Pock, have pustules over the body. Dr. Woodville likewise observes, (Observations on the Cow-pox, page 24,) "In my private practice of inoculation for the Cow-pox, which has been very extensive, I have not met with

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\* See Case 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, 25, 26, 28, 30, &c.



“ one instance in which any pustules, resembling those of the Small-pox, appeared.” My own experience coincides perfectly with this statement: in different families I have seen inoculated with Vaccine fluid, occasionally selected by myself at the Hospital, and taken on new lancets, about sixty persons, none of whom had pustular eruptions,\* at the maturation of the pock formed by the puncture. Patients admitted into the Inoculation-Hospital have often pustules on the body, after Vaccine matter has been inserted in the arm, from the following cause: They are mostly persons from the country, who, alarmed on finding some of the inhabitants of the houses where they lodge, or visit, affected with the Small-pox, endeavour to anticipate the disorder by means of inoculation, at the asylum opened to them by public benevolence. But the application is probably too late: some of them have already received the infection,

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\* In one child, three minute hard tubercles appeared on the fore-arm, about the seventh day, but they subsided in two or three days. This little eruption was merely the *Strophulus candidus*, described in the Treatise on Cutaneous Diseases, page 32.

and,

and, before the Vaccine pock can reach the end of its second stage, an eruption of Variolous pustules takes place in the usual manner. In attending at the Hospital last summer, while Dr. Woodville was on his mission to Paris, I observed four instances of persons so circumstanced, in whom the eruptions appeared, on different days, between the third and the eighth from inoculation. The pustules were distinct, but large, and full of matter. After their appearance, I thought the tumor, and Erythema, round the Vaccine Pock, in one or two patients, did not become quite so considerable, or extensive, as in unmixed cases of Vaccine inoculation. When the Small-pox and Vaccine disease had been inoculated about the same time, the eruptions were, in all the cases I saw at the Hospital, of the species vulgarly termed Horn-pock, being hard, and semitransparent. They contained little fluid, and, though of long duration, did not mature, or break by suppuration. Whether we should, from these premises, infer that the two diseases, when communicated together, limit each other's operation on the human body, so that the Small-pox may be checked, or the Vaccine disease be variolated by inoculation, by

exposure to an infected atmosphere, &c. or whether, as I before ventured to conjecture, they go through their course, in the same person, at the same time, without influencing each other, must be decided by farther experiments. On this subject, I trust, the physician of the Small-pox Hospital, who has the best opportunity of employing the necessary tests, will use every exertion in his power; and communicate his observations to the public, with his usual candour.

The number of Puerperal cases put down in the foregoing lists, being the result of private and public practice unconnected with midwifery, cannot be supposed to afford any regular proportion between such cases and other diseases. The mortality among child-bed women in London is less than many persons have conceived, not one in a hundred dying after delivery. A physician of eminence, in attending 2982 ladies from the year 1786 to 1800 inclusive, lost only 30 of his patients; by sudden and violent Hæmorrhagy 6; premature Labour 1; Pulmonary Consumption 3; Lumbar Abscess 1; Pneumonia 1; Enteritis 1; Rupture of the uterus 1; Scarlet Fever 4; Convulsions 4; Apoplexy,

plexy, with retention of urine, 1 ; Suddenly, without any previous complaint, 2 ; Puerperal Fever 5.

The simple puerperal Fever begins generally on the second or third day after delivery, with slight shiverings and interchanges of heat many times a day, a very quick pulse, and a white tongue, on which the papillæ appear red and enlarged. These symptoms are attended with or succeeded by severe uterine pains, pain and tenderness of the abdomen, vomiting of bile, head-ache, pain between the eyes, or sometimes at the root of the nose, coldness of the feet, a very scanty secretion of milk, delirium, and, in dangerous cases, stupor. The puerperal disease, under this form, may be relieved, in most cases, by the plan formerly recommended for peritoneal Inflammation (See page 73). When a Child-bed Fever is epidemic and contagious, the above symptoms are connected with the Scarlatina or malignant Fever. Particular situations and particular seasons favour such a complication, which is usually fatal. Within the period comprized by these Reports, I have not seen the puerperal and malignant Fever combined ; but during the years 1796 and 1797,

P 5

particularly

particularly the latter, very many women, after lying-in, became feverish, and were presently affected with the Scarlatina anginosa. The four fatal cases in the physician's list, page 320, occurred in 1797. He observed, that, a week after the death of two other ladies, apparently from Puerperal Fever, the children in both houses took the Scarlet Fever. I understood from other practitioners that many of their patients, about the same period, had the Scarlatina anginosa, with or without a rash, and that the disease proved fatal to more than half of them. Hence we may account for the great number of deaths, under the article Child-bed, in the Bills of Mortality for 1796 and 1797, when compared with those of several preceding, and of the three succeeding years. On farther comparing the Bills of Mortality, at the end of the century, with others published about the middle of it, or in the foregoing century, it will appear that the fatality of puerperal diseases is, on the whole, greatly reduced. Of this point, an abstract from the statement given by the Directors of the British Lying-in-Hospital, will afford another convincing proof.

YEARS.



YEARS.	Proportion of Deaths.	
	Of the Women.	Of the Children.
From Nov. 23, 1749, to Dec. 31, 1758 . . . . .	1 in 42 + $\frac{16}{78}$	1 in 15 + $\frac{108}{216}$
From 1759 to 1768 inclusive . . . . .	1 in 50 + $\frac{73}{94}$	1 in 20 + $\frac{46}{139}$
1769 to 1778 . . . . .	1 in 53 + $\frac{19}{100}$	1 in 42 + $\frac{74}{134}$
1779 to 1788 . . . . .	1 in 60 + $\frac{53}{91}$	1 in 44 + $\frac{84}{122}$
1789 to 1798 . . . . .	1 in 288 + $\frac{1}{21}$	1 in 77 + $\frac{33}{79}$
In 1799 and 1800 . . . . .	1 in 913	1 in 115 + $\frac{6}{8}$



This Table likewise shews to what extent the lives of infants may be preserved by proper attention and management. Where such attention is paid, neither the mother nor children are affected with miliary Fever, miliary Eruptions, Aphthæ, or disorders of the bowels. The poor, who are both ill situated in London, and obliged to return to work soon after delivery, find a minute attention to their own offspring impossible: the devastation among infants is therefore dreadful. It appears from the Bills of Mortality, that one-third of all that are born in London die before they reach two years of age. I can only at present mention this circumstance as a melancholy consideration, not being able to suggest any plan for removing evils of so great a magnitude.

The Puerperal CEdema begins often suddenly with a sensation like the cramp: a violent pain then settles in the groin for some days, but afterwards extends, along the thigh, to the ham, and below it, affecting particularly the calf of the leg. Soon after the pain is felt, the thigh and leg are affected with a considerable swelling, which is not red or inflamed, but pale, shining, and so hard that no pits are left in it from pressure. The  
inguinal

inguinal glands are, at first, sometimes enlarged and painful: the lymphatics may also be traced along the limb, being hard and corded. This disorder occurs as frequently after easy as after laborious parturition, and, in general, affects the left side. In many cases, however, a similar swelling takes place, within eight or ten days, in the right thigh and leg; the pain then ceases in the left, and pits remain after pressure. The œdema is preceded by a very quick and weak pulse, and by an offensive discharge from the Vagina. Its duration is five or six weeks. The limb first affected recovers last; and it sometimes remains in a state of weakness for a year after the swelling has subsided. A considerable number of leeches applied to the groin, and upper part of the thigh, at the commencement of the disorder, in many cases relieves the pain, and seems to prevent the sudden enlargement of the limb. It may be remarked, that the Scirrhus, or Cancer of the uterus, which produces an offensive discharge from the Vagina, is sometimes attended with an œdema similar to that in puerperal cases.\*

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\* Dr. John Sims.

Scirrhus of the uterus, and ovaria, occasionally affects women who have had children, but is more frequent in those who are childless. However, when only the neck of the womb is in a diseased state, this does not prevent conception. I must observe, that the number of these cases is, for the reason above specified, much greater than the proportion stated in my lists of Chronic Diseases. In noticing such cases I have to lament the deplorable situation to which delicate females, labouring under them, are reduced, and the total inefficacy of cicuta and every other remedy yet proposed for their alleviation. Opium is highly advantageous as a temporary antidote to bodily pains, and wounded sensibility; but how dreadful is the state of those who, by the assistance of this drug alone, can render existence tolerable!

The deaths recorded in the Bills of Mortality, under the article Lunatic, have increased within the last two years. It is supposed, from this and other considerations, that maniacal cases become every day more frequent; but I believe there is no sufficient ground for this opinion. The number of patients in Bethlem, St. Luke's, and other hospitals,

hospitals, is nearly uniform.\* Private houses for the reception of Lunatics have not, within ten years, been increased : they amount at present to twenty-five, licensed by commissioners, appointed under an act of parliament, with jurisdiction over a circle of seven miles radius, the College of Physicians being the centre. The number of patients, in these houses, varies from 5 to 345. Many of the wretched inhabitants are persons of the lowest rank, admitted at a moderate expense, having injured their constitutions, and destroyed their intellects, by excess in drinking spirits, and by the improper use of mercury. Those of the superior order, whom their friends consign to these mansions of security, are not the victims of disappointed ambition, or of inordinate affections ; not dissipated females sunk to ruin by their extravagance, nor men who have suddenly lost their all in the whirlpools of St. James's Street : but residents nearer to the Royal Exchange ; some of them shattered by unhealthy climates, some

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\* Sceldom amounting to more than 600. These, with the patients confined in private houses near London, do not exceed 2000.

by overstraining the faculties, both of body and mind, in the acquisition of wealth; some ruined by deceiving, and, perhaps, self-deceived projectors, others by the most daring commercial speculations; and a few whose understanding has been overfet by mistaken views of religion. The proportion of individuals is small in whom the disease can be traced to hereditary predisposition, without the intervention of some manifest exciting cause.

Phrenetical cases, of a short duration, were more numerous than usual in August, and the succeeding autumnal months. The disease\* affected persons of a debilitated constitution, who had previously had an irregular pulse, and were liable to frequent head-aches. It began with disorder of the bowels, loss of sleep, palpitation, tremors, and most excruciating pain of the head: these symptoms were soon followed by occasional delirium, or confusion of ideas; and, finally, by an incessant raving which obliterated all cor-

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\* This phrenetical disorder must be considered as wholly distinct from the violent delirium connected with Fever; page 284. The complaint is not properly noticed or arranged by nosologists.



poreal sensations, and by a degree of violence requiring active coercion. Three patients, out of five, died under these deplorable circumstances, being soon exhausted by the want of rest, and constant agitation. In some, the febrile state ceased at the end of a month; and they regained both their strength and intellect two or three weeks afterwards.

The General Bill of Mortality, for the year 1800, specifies a remarkable increase of deaths from Fevers, and is a collateral proof of the extensive diffusion and virulence of contagious Fevers since the autumn of 1799 (See page 254). Their fatality was continued to the end of 1800, no settled frost having taken place in the month of December. The total number of deaths in 1799 was less than that in 1800 by 4934. This last year appears to have been most destructive to infants under two years of age, and to old people; 6657 having died of the former; of the latter, 2219 above 70 years of age. An increased mortality may also be remarked on inspecting, in the last Table, the articles of Consumption and Asthma, Dropsy, Water in the head, Small-pox, Measles, Pleurisy, external Inflammation, and Mortification.

Hence



Hence it will appear that extremes of heat are not, in this climate, less detrimental, even in pulmonic diseases, than an extreme degree of cold (See pages 86, 212). How much a moderate and uniform temperature contributes to lessen the annual mortality among us, may be seen from Dr. Fothergill's account of the Weather and Diseases in 1751, 1752, 1753, and from the annual Bills for the same, compared with those of the years immediately preceding or succeeding.

On farther comparing the London Bills of Mortality, at the middle and close of the seventeenth century, with those of the eighteenth century, it will appear:

First, That continued and intermittent Fevers were much more fatal, in proportion to other complaints, formerly, than at present.

Secondly, That the Dysentery, and other disorders of the bowels were, 150 years ago, attended with a greater degree of fatality than we now experience.

Thirdly, That the deaths from Convulsions must be referred chiefly to infants; chrisoms and infants having been gradually resolved into the article of Convulsions (See page 96).

Fourthly,

Fourthly, That Croup\* is an article but of very modern date.

Fifthly, That the articles of Cough, Consumption, and Asthma, or Hydrothorax (termed Stoppage in the stomach), have at all times predominated.

Lastly, it will appear, although the population of London must be supposed increasing, that the annual mortality has, in 50 years, been greatly diminished. This may be referred partly to the numerous improvements made in the City, which have contributed to preserve the health of its inhabitants: but partly I trust to the more accurate application and greater certainty of the medical art in the treatment of diseases, by attaining which our profession has been rendered more extensively beneficial to mankind.

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\* The denomination is perhaps incorrect: I have only seen three cases of the disease, properly so called, in twenty years. It affects infants, or very young children, to whom it is suddenly fatal by producing, in the trachea, an inflammatory crust, which obstructs respiration. The formation of this crust may be sometimes prevented by a quick emetic, and by applying leeches immediately afterwards.

*Abstract*

*Abstract of the Bills of Mortality, from the Year 1650 to 1656 inclusive.*

Diseases.	A.D. 1650.	1651.	1652.	1653.	1654.	1655.	1656.
Apoplexy and suddenly . . . . .	74	106	111	113	85	92	102
Purples and Spotted Fever . . . . .	65	54	60	75	89	56	52
Ague and Fever . . . . .	970	1033	1212	232	1371	659	875
Bleedy Flux, Scouring, and Flux, . . . . .	289	833	762	290	396	163	363
Cancer, Gangrene, and Fiftula . . . . .	19	31	53	56	37	73	31
Chrioms and Infants . . . . .	990	1237	1280	1050	1313	1039	1393
Convulsions . . . . .	493	569	653	606	923	702	1027
Cough and Consumption . . . . .	1933	2350	2410	2236	2333	2606	3134
Flux and Small-pox . . . . .	124	525	1279	139	812	1294	823
French Pox . . . . .	18	21	20	20	20	22	23
King's Evil . . . . .	19	22	20	26	26	27	24
Gout . . . . .	9	7	7	5	6	3	7
Lethargy . . . . .	4	4	4	3	10	9	4
Lunatic . . . . .	11	7	11	9	12	6	7
Measles . . . . .	33	33	62	8	52	11	153
Pleurisy . . . . .	20	23	19	17	23	10	9
Quincy and Sore-throat . . . . .	17	24	20	18	9	15	13
Swine Pox . . . . .	—	—	—	1	4	2	1
Total Mortality . . . . .	9,764	10,467	12,604	10,037	13,217	11,377	13,921

*Abstract of the Bills of Mortality, from the Year 1696 to 1700 inclusive.*

Diseases.	A. D. 1696.	1697.	1698.	1699.	1700.
Ague and Fever . . . . .	2775	3111	3313	3505	3676
Apoplexy and suddenly . . . . .	109	117	116	106	104
Bleeding, Bloody Flux, and Flux .	13	16	25	21	15
Child-bed . . . . .	232	293	169	244	210
Chirons and Infants . . . . .	102	85	59	70	78
Convulsions . . . . .	4480	4944	4480	4513	4631
Consumption and Tifac . . . . .	3171	3820	3583	3351	2819
Evil . . . . .	83	71	59	64	83
Flox, Small-pox, and Measles . . .	196	634	1813	890	1031
French Pox . . . . .	76	59	66	64	69
Gout, Cramp, and Sciatica . . . .	13	16	14	13	15
Lethargy . . . . .	11	7	7	6	5
Lunatic . . . . .	4	27	19	20	35
Palfy . . . . .	17	27	21	24	31
Pleurisy . . . . .	14	42	32	25	39
Quinzy . . . . .	9	9	10	10	10
Rickets . . . . .	425	522	278	306	323
Spotted Fever and Purples . . . .	102	137	274	306	189
St. Anthony's Fire . . . . .	7	9	4	4	9
Teeth . . . . .	1225	1353	135	2268	1159
Total Mortality . . . . .	18,638	20,970	20,183	20,795	19,443

*Abstract of the Bills of Mortality, from the Year 1746 to 1752 inclusive.*

Diseases.	A.D. 1746.	1747.	1748.	1749.	1750.	1751.	1752.
Aged . . . . .	2424	2010	2127	1983	1896	1688	1283
Ague . . . . .	15	8	9	15	11	7	2
Apoplexy and suddenly . .	253	194	222	239	227	208	178
Asthma and Tiffic . . . .	553	416	599	410	468	427	239
Bleeding . . . . .	4	3	5	8	3	7	3
Bloody Flux . . . . .	21	6	10	7	8	3	3
Cancer . . . . .	50	47	40	35	46	46	53
Canker . . . . .	3	4	6	6	4	4	6
Child-bed . . . . .	188	207	197	187	228	172	156
Colic, Gripes, &c. . . . .	119	160	111	148	145	114	123
Consumption . . . . .	4887	4562	4487	4623	4543	4182	3558
Convulsions . . . . .	6952	6783	5918	6128	5837	5594	5431
Cough and Hooping } Cough . . . . .	95	151	150	82	55	275	188



Diabetes . . . . .	—	3	2	1	1	—	—
Dropsy . . . . .	1123	1133	1012	1036	1051	1000	680
Evil . . . . .	20	17	9	16	14	14	21
Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples . . . . .	4167	4779	3981	4458	4294	3219	2070
Fistula . . . . .	14	13	5	5	8	8	17
Flux . . . . .	40	28	47	38	24	21	10
French Pox . . . . .	100	69	73	73	73	75	54
Gout . . . . .	60	52	47	48	59	33	40
Gravel, Stone, and Stran- gury . . . . .	24	31	32	22	30	28	28
Headmouldshot, Horfe- shoe-head, and Water in the head . . . . .	148	150	93	116	107	115	85
Jaundice . . . . .	130	139	164	147	186	121	115
Impoithume . . . . .	19	12	20	18	17	13	17



*Bills of Mortality, from the Year 1746 to 1752 inclusive CONTINUED.*

Inflammation . . . . .	88	53	34	40	41	38	33
Itch . . . . .	6	6	5	1	5	2	—
Leprosy . . . . .	5	6	7	2	5	3	3
Lethargy . . . . .	4	3	6	9	11	10	8
Livergown . . . . .	2	1	1	2	1	—	2
Lunatic . . . . .	90	53	59	62	66	76	69
Measles . . . . .	250	81	10	106	321	21	111
Miscarriage . . . . .	3	6	7	3	3	4	5
Mortification . . . . .	251	227	231	201	259	225	199
Palsy . . . . .	61	52	80	86	105	75	80
Pleurisy . . . . .	43	31	76	55	34	26	23
Quinsey . . . . .	17	24	18	13	16	10	8
Rash . . . . .	3	8	6	6	4	6	2
Rheumatism . . . . .	22	10	7	20	21	20	6
Rickets . . . . .	39	36	15	25	21	23	11
Rising of the Lights . . . . .	5	4	—	5	1	5	4
Scald-head . . . . .	2	1	2	5	1	1	3

Sore-throat . . . . .	1	6	5	3	7	3	3
St. Anthony's Fire . . . .	1	4	—	4	3	4	4
Small-pox . . . . .	3236	1380	1789	2625	1229	998	3538
Scurvy . . . . .	3	5	5	5	4	7	5
Sores and Ulcers . . . . .	28	28	18	13	22	27	15
Stoppage in the stomach . .	102	81	38	32	10	9	10
Surfeit . . . . .	5	5	3	3	—	—	1
Swelling . . . . .	3	3	1	1	3	4	5
Teeth . . . . .	1309	1283	1064	1147	1109	1053	968
Thrush . . . . .	121	144	94	152	111	95	99
Gympany . . . . .	2	—	1	3	3	4	2
Vapours . . . . .	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Vomiting and Loosenefs . .	7	11	11	6	8	8	5
Worms . . . . .	12	8	2	9	5	10	7
Total Mortality . .	28,157	25,494	23,869	25,516	23,727	21,028	20,485

*Abstract of the Bills of Mortality, from the Year 1795 to 1800 inclusive.*

Diseases.	A.D. 1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.
Abortive and Still-born . . . . .	738	761	645	594	580	492
Abscess and Impofthume . . . . .	42	27	25	26	28	37
Aged . . . . .	1637	997	1283	1117	1343	1742
Ague . . . . .	10	6	5	8	3	2
Apoplexy and suddenly . . . . .	220	225	214	224	249	252
Asthma and Phthific . . . . .	950	326	538	426	674	809
Bedridden . . . . .	15	8	6	2	2	3
Bleeding . . . . .	17	16	11	22	16	9
Bursten and Rupture . . . . .	16	19	18	18	20	15
Cancer . . . . .	79	66	97	17	48	58
Chicken-pox and Swine-pox . . . . .	2	2	9	—	2	2
Child-bed . . . . .	142	202	198	144	131	164
Colds . . . . .	56	11	15	4	14	27
Colic, Gripes, &c. . . . .	8	14	5	13	8	11

Consumption . . . . .	5735	4265	4767	4533	4843	5721
Convulsions . . . . .	4758	3798	3804	3663	3794	4512
Cough and Hooping Cough . . .	311	536	367	418	451	380
Cow-pox . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1
Croup . . . . .	17	23	14	14	16	13
Diabetes . . . . .	1	—	—	1	1	—
Dropfy . . . . .	997	727	832	784	906	1003
Evil and Rickets . . . . .	4	7	2	5	5	6
Falling Sicknefs and St. Vitus's } Dance . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	—
Fevers of all kinds . . . . .	1947	1547	1530	1754	1784	2712
Fiftula . . . . .	5	3	7	3	3	6
Flux, Vomiting, and Loofenefs . .	13	9	12	12	5	11
French Pox . . . . .	22	22	24	39	23	27
Gout . . . . .	116	109	114	111	91	105
Gravel, Stone, and Strangury . .	26	32	28	16	11	16
Grief . . . . .	6	6	3	7	4	5
Head-ache . . . . .	1	4	5	—	—	2

*Bills of Mortality, from the Year 1795 to 1800 inclusive, CONTINUED.*

Headmouldshot, Horse-shoe-head, } and Water in the head . . . . .	81	72	67	67	76	82
Jaundice . . . . .	56	72	64	69	78	67
Jaw locked . . . . .	1	2	3	2	1	1
Inflammation . . . . .	466	368	389	384	433	593
Itch and Leprosy . . . . .	1	—	2	1	3	1
Lethargy . . . . .	2	4	3	1	—	2
Livergrown . . . . .	3	2	2	7	10	3
Lunatic . . . . .	91	87	94	83	107	162
Measles . . . . .	328	307	222	196	223	395
Miscariage . . . . .	6	—	10	2	3	4
Mortification . . . . .	262	207	206	262	226	242
Palpitation of the heart . . . . .	1	—	—	1	2	2
Palsy . . . . .	76	73	99	86	105	122
Pleurisy . . . . .	11	14	14	15	14	37
Quinsey . . . . .	2	4	4	5	1	1
Rash . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1

Rheumatism . . . . .	3	4	4	3	3	5
Scurvy . . . . .	4	3	3	4	3	5
Small-pox . . . . .	1010	3548	522	2237	1111	2409
Sore-throat . . . . .	23	21	12	12	12	1
Sores and Ulcers . . . . .	5	10	11	11	12	8
Spafm and Cramp . . . . .	6	1	—	2	3	5
St. Anthony's Fire . . . . .	1	4	2	4	—	—
Swelling . . . . .	—	3	4	—	—	—
Teeth . . . . .	495	361	359	370	335	414
Thrush . . . . .	61	50	46	49	35	33
Worms . . . . .	18	12	4	3	11	15
Total Mortality . . . . .	21,179	19,288	17,014	18,155	18,134	23,068
Died under two years of age . . . .	6466	6772	5111	5728	5211	6657
Died upwards of one hundred . . .	4	3	4	2	2	8



1796.	Six's Thermometer without.			Thermometer without.			Thermometer within.			Barometer.			Hygrometer.			Rain.				
	Great height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Great height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Great height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Great height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Great height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.					
January	56	36	47,3	55	38	47,5	62	51	57,2	30,32	29,00	29,72	Inches.	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	2,128
February	56	30	41,7	55,5	30,5	41,7	58,5	51	55,0	30,31	29,05	29,81			86	66	76,3	86	66	1,143
March	60	26,5	41,0	59	27	41,4	60	47	54,0	30,44	29,50	30,03			84	58	70,7	84	58	0,074
April	70	36	50,9	68,5	39	51,4	61,5	55	59,8	30,32	29,08	30,04			82	59	70,4	82	59	0,302
May	65	39	52,7	64	44	54,0	63	57	60,4	30,22	28,94	29,73			83	63	71,4	83	63	2,301
June	80	45	58,8	78	49	59,3	68,5	59	62,2	30,31	29,44	29,96			83	59	69,7	83	59	0,536
July	77,5	44,5	61,2	76,5	50	62,0	67	60	64,1	30,18	29,37	29,79			86	61	71,2	86	61	1,904
August	80	48,5	62,5	80	52	63,7	72	64	67,2	30,41	29,71	30,06			83	59	71,5	83	59	0,529
September	79,8	45	61,9	78	46	61,4	72	61	66,1	30,28	29,46	29,96			88	65	75,1	88	65	1,541
October	59	30	48,7	59	32	48,9	61	54,5	57,3	30,55	29,17	29,91			86	63	77,2	86	63	1,803
November	57	29	42,2	57	29	42,2	60	50	54,3	30,29	29,18	29,83			88	63	80,0	88	63	1,209
December	51,5	4	32,1	49	5	32,1	53	43	47,5	30,51	29,21	29,63			90	73	81,9	90	73	1,309
Whole year,			50,1			50,5			58,8			2,39					71,6			14,779

1797.	Six's Thermometer without.			Thermometer without.			Thermometer within.			Barometer.			Hygrometer.			Rain.
	Greatest height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Greatest height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Greatest height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Greatest height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Greatest height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.
January . .	49	25	37,3	49	25	37,7	56	45	51,2	30,50	27,52	30,09	90	69	85,1	0,960
February . .	50	24,5	37,5	50	25	37,9	57	50	53,3	30,62	29,37	30,31	88	67	81,1	0,219
March . . .	54	27,5	39,9	54	29	40,2	59	51	54,3	30,48	29,44	29,94	86	60	76,6	0,777
April . . .	65	34	47,1	65	35	47,8	62	55	57,8	30,13	29,10	29,77	87	63	77,3	1,859
May . . . .	79	34	53,8	78	40	53,4	68	56	61,5	30,33	29,38	29,89	90	61	75,1	1,436
June . . . .	73	40	57,5	73	45	58,6	65	59	61,8	30,29	29,36	29,86	85	64	74,3	4,223
July . . . .	85	48	65,8	84	55	66,7	74	62	67,4	30,25	29,51	29,96	83	64	74,6	1,288
August . . .	76	48	61,9	76	52	62,6	69	63	66,1	30,18	29,48	29,87	88	66	76,4	2,789
September .	71	42	56,9	69	45	57,5	67	60	62,2	30,14	29,04	29,75	90	65	79,3	4,061
October . .	63	35	49,0	62	35	49,6	62	53	57,5	30,31	29,05	29,83	90	67	81,3	2,001
November .	57	27	43,3	57	27	43,4	59	49	55,0	30,42	29,14	29,92	91	73	85,0	1,473
December .	56	29	42,7	56	30	43,0	60	49	54,9	30,46	29,07	29,80	91	70	81,5	1,611
Whole year,			19,4			50,0			58,6			29,92			79,2	22,697

1798.	Six's Thermometer without.			Thermometer without.			Thermometer within.			Barometer.		Hygrometer.			Rain.
	Greatest height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Greatest height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Greatest height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Greatest height.	Leaf height.	Greatest height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.
January . .	53	28	39,6	53	29	40,1	59	49	53,5	30,52	23,96	90	73	32,8	1,105
February . .	54	24	39,9	54	24	40,1	53	49	54,2	30,76	23,83	90	71	32,2	0,683
March . . .	58	30	42,9	58	30	42,9	61	50	55,4	30,37	23,13	90	68	79,8	0,333
April . . .	69	30	51,6	69	31	42,7	66	53	59,5	30,38	23,27	—	—	—	0,517
May . . . .	76	43	56,5	75	46	57,3	65	58	63,6	30,44	23,11	68	30	31,4	1,621
June . . . .	86	47	64	86	51	64,8	71	62	65,8	30,42	23,65	69	32	30,1	0,960
July . . . .	78	51	63,9	76	54	64,4	72	64	65,9	30,17	23,56	74	33	55,8	2,279
August . . .	83	52	65,6	82	55	63,9	72	66	68,5	30,35	23,70	70	41	—	1,525
September .	76	44	58,9	76	45	59,2	70	53	64,2	30,25	23,97	73	37	—	2,137
October . .	64	32	51,8	63	33	52,4	63	57	60,7	30,39	23,16	92	45	—	3,123
November .	60	25	41,6	60	25	42,1	62	48	55,4	30,27	23,69	93	57	—	3,036
December .	50	11	35,2	50	14	35,5	57	38	50,3	30,58	23,27	95	53	—	0,357
Whole year,			51,0			51,3			59,5						19,111

1799.	Six's Thermometer without.			Thermometer without.			Thermometer within.			Barometer.			Hygrometer.			Rain.
	Great height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Great height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Great height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Great height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	Great height.	Leaf height.	Mean height.	
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.
January . .	50.	20	35,1	50	23	35,6	55	41	49,0	30,43	29,25	29,02	86	61	79,1	0,949
February . .	50	18	38,2	56	22	38,7	60	42	51,0	30,26	29,38	29,70	92	57	75,2	2,235
March . . .	56	28	39,3	56	28	39,4	62	49	53,6	30,23	29,31	29,84	—	—	—	0,453
April . . .	59	28	44,1	56	30	41,7	58	47	54,3	30,23	29,75	29,62	—	—	—	1,671
May . . . .	70	36	52,4	70	40	53,2	62	54	58,7	30,38	29,33	29,84	—	—	—	1,749
June . . . .	77	43	58,1	77	49	59,4	67	58	62,1	30,41	29,18	30,04	—	—	—	0,552
July . . . .	77	43	62,3	77	52	63,1	68	62	64,9	30,13	29,22	29,82	—	—	—	2,913
August . . .	73	47	60,4	72	51	61,1	66	62	63,3	30,12	29,26	29,81	78	45	59,8	2,209
September .	72	44	56,4	71	46	57,2	67	60	62,1	30,40	29,04	29,82	83	45	63,9	2,824
October . .	63	35	49,6	63	35	49,7	63	55	59,5	30,37	29,34	29,80	88	53	69,4	2,191
November .	58	32	44,7	58	32	45,0	60	53	56,1	30,40	29,82	29,87	87	55	71,9	1,587
December .	50	17	31,3	50	17	34,7	57	43	50,4	30,54	29,19	29,93	85	60	71,1	0,349
Whole year,			47,9			48,5			57,1			29,84				19,662

# I N D E X.

---

## A.

	Page.
<b>ANGINA.</b> See Sore-throat.	
Angina maligna . . . . .	Pref. viii-ix. 131
—— parotidæa . . . . .	202
—— pectoris . . . . .	245
Aphides, insects troublesome in the hot summer	
of the year 1800 . . . . .	282
Aphthæ, combined with Fevers, Miliaria, and	
other complaints . . . . .	114, 174, 277
——, with Hectic . . . . .	Pref. x.
Apoplexy, its causes and treatment . . . . .	271
—— more frequent than formerly . . . . .	272
Asthenia, its symptoms . . . . .	53
——, causes . . . . .	55
——, cure . . . . .	56
—— forms the predisposition to various	
disorders . . . . .	54
Asthma. See Cough and Consumption.	
Autumnal diseases, 42, 48, 51, 105, 119, 126,	
164-7, 172, 215, 229, 287, 300	

## B.

Baths, little used in London . . . . .	300
Baths, public, institution of them recom-	
mended . . . . .	305-6
Bathing,	



Page.

Bathing, utility of . . . . .	304-11
Bilious vomiting, and Diarrhœa, 33, 111, 126, 223	
Bills of Mortality, observations on . . . . .	330

## C.

Catarrh, epidemical . . . . .	276
——, epidemic among infants and children, 2, 59,	146, 253
Cats, disorder among . . . . .	83
Chicken-pox. See Varicella.	
Chlorosis, its causes and cure . . . . .	194-5
Cholera . . . . . 42, 111, 119, 267, 288-9	
Chorea Si Viti . . . . .	245, 269
Cold. See Weather.	
Colica Pictonum . . . . .	273
——, produced by white lead . . . . .	274-5
Coma, in malignant Fever . . . . .	231, 266
Constipatio, or obstruction of the bowels . . . . .	184
——, its	
causes and cure . . . . .	185
Consumption. See Phthisis.	
Contagion, when it should be particularly	
guarded against . . . . .	300
Contagious diseases, two of them may affect	
the human body at the same time . . . . .	39
——, not frequent in summer,	
nor in hot climates . . . . .	285
——, seldom numerous when in-	
flammatory diseases are prevalent . . . . .	72
——, when most extensively dif-	
fused . . . . .	105, 162, 215



	Page.
Contagious diseases, in what situations they mostly occur . . . . .	257
Cough . . . . . 3, 18, 84, 86, 96, &c.	
———, catarrhal, not easily distinguished from Phthisis pulmonalis . . . . .	4, 147
———, treatment of . . . . .	4, 17
———, with Dyspnœa, suddenly fatal in very cold weather . . . . .	77
Coughs produced, or aggravated, by various kinds of business . . . . .	300
Cow-pock, advantages of its inoculation . . . . .	312
———, its relation to the Small-pox . . . . .	315
———, produces no eruptions on the skin . . . . .	318
Crises, table of . . . . .	233
Critical days . . . . .	232
Cutaneous diseases, their origin . . . . .	303

## D.

Devonshire Colic . . . . .	273
Diabetes . . . . .	186
Diarrhœa . . . . .	19
———, attended with febrile symptoms . . . . .	267
———, terminates in Dysentery . . . . .	267
Dogs, why they often howl by night under the window of a sick person . . . . .	127
Dropsy often arises from drinking spirits . . . . .	134
Dysentery, epidemical, 1780 . . . . .	42
———, epidemical in autumn, 1800 . . . . .	290
———, cure of . . . . .	294
Dyspepsia often arises from drinking spirits . . . . .	132
Dyspnœa. See Cough. . . . .	

## E.

## E.

	Page.
Ecthyma . . . . .	191
Ephemera . . . . .	32
Epilepsy, its predisposing and occasional causes,	245
Erysipelas, phlegmonic . . . . .	6
———, œdematic, and gangrenous, the most	
frequent forms of it in London . . . . .	37, 38
———, often complicated with malignant	
Fever . . . . .	Pref. viii.
Extractum papaveris albi, its use . . . . .	301

## F.

Ferrum præcipitatum, the mode of its prepa- ration . . . . .	197
———, useful in Chlorosis . . . . .	196
———, and in	
many other diseases . . . . .	225
———, its dose, &c. . . . .	226
Fever, aphthous . . . . .	Pref. x. (Note) 12
Fever, puerperal . . . . .	321
Fever, vesicular . . . . .	181, 295
Fever, contagious, malignant . . . . .	12, 131
———, most frequent in Septem- ber . . . . .	43, 126, 162, 229, &c.
———, generally ceases at the com- mencement of frost in December . . . . .	43
———, with a rash on the twelfth day . . . . .	60
———, with livid vesicles . . . . .	107
——— often supervenes to the Synochus, or Summer Fever . . . . .	42, 128, 216
	Fever,



Page.

Head-ache . . . . .	239, 240
———, Dr. Fothergill's remarks on . . . . .	241
Heat, extremes of, dangerous . . . . .	330
Hæctica aphthosa . . . . .	Pref. x.
——— infantilis . . . . .	19.
——— puerilis . . . . .	142
——— adolescentium . . . . .	19
——— fenilis . . . . .	19
Hemicrania . . . . .	240
Hemiplegia . . . . .	272
Hepatitis . . . . .	203
———, with black urine, fatal . . . . .	295
Herpes labialis . . . . .	6
Hooping Cough . . . . .	3, 32, 145, 179, 180, 194
———, superseded by the Small-pox, ib.	
<hr/>	
not so universally . . . . .	38
Houses of Recovery proposed for persons af-	
fectcd with contagious Fevers . . . . .	260
Hydrocephalus acutus, an account of . . . . .	267
———, the appearances after death . . . . .	269
———, symptomatic . . . . .	270
———, chronic . . . . .	ib.
Hydrophobia, case of . . . . .	217
———, dissection . . . . .	219

## I.

Impetigo . . . . .	191
Indigestion, its causes . . . . .	302
Infants, their acute diseases (See Catarrh) . . . . .	48
———, mortality among them in London, 324, 329	
Inflammation of the eye . . . . .	147, 189
Inflammation	

	Page.
Inflammation of the ear . . . . .	52
————— of the omentum and peritonæum, . . . . .	72
————— of the bowels . . . . .	139, 216
————— of the smaller intestines . . . . .	164-6
————— of the lower intestines . . . . .	165
—————, mistakes respecting it . . . . .	164
—————, with fatal consequences . . . . .	165
—————, terminations of it . . . . .	167
Inflammatory diseases prevalent in spring, . . . . .	152, 201
Influenza . . . . .	253-4
Inoculation, bad effects of it when partial . . . . .	18
—————, its utility . . . . .	68
Inoculation-Hospital, success of the practice in, . . . . .	68, 140-1
Intermittents have no relation to contagious	
Fever . . . . .	Pref. v.
————— do not seem always to originate	
from the effluvia of marshes . . . . .	1, 48
—————, not now epidemic in London, . . . . .	203-4
—————, formerly more frequent and fatal, . . . . .	330
Ischuria, renal . . . . .	181
Itch, very general in March, 1799 . . . . .	189

## J.

Jaundice, without obstruction of the biliary	
ducts . . . . .	216

## L.

Lethargy, its symptoms . . . . .	246
—————, and consequences . . . . .	247
————— affects Jews, &c. . . . .	247
————— produced by the poison of white lead, . . . . .	274

Locked

## Page.

Locked Jaw, case of . . . . .	61
———, without any local injury . . . .	289
Lunatics, their number in the vicinity of London,	327

## M.

Mania, its causes . . . . .	327-8
Measles, sequel of them . . . . .	13, 60
———, consequences of a sudden repulsion of the rash . . . . .	99
———, without any catarrhal or febrile symp- tom . . . . .	100
———, a double eruption of them . . . .	106
———, succeeded by purple spots . . . .	189
——— may occur twice in the same person .	207
———, no regular morbillous constitution .	104
Melancholia . . . . .	328
Miliaria æstiva . . . . .	113
———, account of . . . . .	120
Miliary pustules, their eruption not contagious, or epidemical . . . . .	174
Mumps . . . . .	202

## N.

Nettle-rash (See Urticaria) . . . . .	6
Nosology, observations on . . . . .	Pref. iv-v.

## O.

Ophthalmia . . . . .	147, 189
Otalgia . . . . .	52
Owls, why they sometimes fly to the window of a sick-room in the middle of the night . .	293

## P.



	Page.
Pain of the stomach and bowels . . . . .	33, 48, 126
————— often originates	
from drinking spirits . . . . .	132
Palpitatio, definition, causes and sequel of . . . . .	244
Paralyfis . . . . .	272
————, its comparative frequency . . . . .	273
————, occasioned by white lead . . . . .	273-4
Pemphigus infantilis . . . . .	180
Pemphigus, or vesicular Fever . . . . .	295
Peripneumonia notha . . . . .	65
Peripneumony . . . . .	4, 82
————, medical treatment of it . . . . .	17, -67
————, insidious nature of . . . . .	66
————, Dr. Fothergill's observations	
on an insidious species of it . . . . .	153
Peritoneal inflammation . . . . .	72
————, cure of . . . . .	73
Petechiæ. See Purpura.	
Phlyzacia . . . . .	191
Phrenetical Fever . . . . .	328
Phrenzy . . . . .	274, 284
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	14, 172
———— difficult to distinguish from	
some Catarrhal affections . . . . .	4, 147
————, estimate of its fatality, 84-5, 96,	261
Plague, unfounded rumour of its appearance, . . . . .	230
Pleurisy . . . . .	
Pleuritic Stitches . . . . .	48
Pompholyx . . . . .	181
Poor,	

	Page.
Poor, their wretched situation in London . . .	245
——, very liable to infectious Fevers . . .	257
Porriſo . . . . .	190
——, miſtaken for the Itch . . . . .	191
Precipitate of iron recommended . . . . .	196
Puerperal diſeaſes, relative fatality of . . .	320, 323
Puerperal Fever, ſymptoms and cure of . . .	321
———, complicated with Scarlatina and malignant Fever . . . . .	321-2
Puerperal Œdema . . . . .	324
Pulmonic diſeaſes. See Cough, Catarrh, and Phthiſis.	
Purpura, Petechiæ ſine febre, or Land-ſcurvy, . .	90
———, two forms of it . . . . .	
Purpura hæmorrhagica, fatal caſe of . . . .	167

## R.

Renal Hæmorrhagy . . . . .	201
——— Iſchuria . . . . .	181
Rheumatifm . . . . .	19, 48
———, acute, prevalent in winter . . . .	131
——— in ſpring . . . . .	152
———, obſervations on, and treat- ment of . . . . .	154
———, Peruvian bark recommended for ſome caſes of it, by Dr. Fothergill . . . .	156
Rickets, caſes of . . . . .	225
——— relieved by the Ferrum præcipitatum, . .	225

## S.

Scarlatina anginoſa . . . . .	2, 24, 32, 238
———, treatment of . . . . .	25, 89
Scarlatina	

	Page.
Scarlatina anginosa, mild at the beginning of summer . . . . .	41, 89, 162, 229, 238
—————, most dangerous in October and November . . . . .	ib.
—————, often-fatal in a very short time,	147
—————, maligna . . . . .	41, 172
—————, its termination in a phrene- tical state . . . . .	47
—————, cases of . . . . .	77, 83
—————, its sequelæ . . . . .	184
—————, re-appearance of the efflo- rescence on the fourteenth day . . . . .	223
—————, with swelled parotid glands, dangerous . . . . .	229
Scirrhus of the liver from drinking spirits . . . . .	132
————— uterus and ovaria . . . . .	326
Scrophula . . . . .	225
Slow Fever . . . . .	5, 231
Small-pox . . . . .	31
————— frequent and fatal in the year 1796,	42, 68
————— in very small proportion, 1797 . . . . .	140
—————, double eruption of . . . . .	107
—————, number of cases in 1798 . . . . .	
————— frequent in 1800 . . . . .	286
—————, sequelæ of the confluent Small-pox,	286
Small-pox Hospital, report of cases in, 68, 140,	286
Sore-throat, inflammatory . . . . .	3
—————, ulcerated . . . . .	17, 59
—————, aphthous . . . . .	11, 111
—————, causes of . . . . .	113, 288
—————, erythematic . . . . .	35, 37, 287, 300
—————, tracheal . . . . .	35, 37
	Sore-

	Page.
Sore-throat, herpetic . . . . .	100
———, with swelled parotids . . . . .	202
Spirits, ardent, their effects on the constitution, . . . . .	133
Spring diseases . . . . .	18, 82, 152-7, 189, 194, 266
Summer diseases, 25, 32, 33, 52, 111, 119, 120, . . . . .	162, 201, 223
———, effects of the hot summer in . . . . .	
1800 . . . . .	281, &c.
Summer Fever described . . . . .	25
———, its duration and causes . . . . .	26
——— compared with Fevers in hot . . . . .	
climates . . . . .	27
———, about September it begins to . . . . .	
terminate in the malignant fever, 42, 126-8, . . . . .	216
——— in children . . . . .	119
———, account of it by Dr. Fothergill, . . . . .	276
———, its symptoms in the hot summer . . . . .	
of 1800 . . . . .	283
Swine-pox. See Varicella.	
Syncope, from vomiting of bile . . . . .	223
Sydenham, his arrangement of Fevers . . . . .	278
Synochus. See Summer Fever.	

## T.

Tabes mesenterica . . . . .	225
———, causes and cure of . . . . .	226
Tetanus, with locked Jaw . . . . .	61, 289
Typhus mitior . . . . .	231

## U.

Urticaria febrilis . . . . .	172
———, definition and history of . . . . .	173

## V.

## V.

	Page.
Vaccine Pock, advantages of inoculating it . . .	312
—————, various remarks on . . .	313, &c.
Varicella, or Chicken-pox, and Swine-pox . . .	120
—————, attended with a fore-throat . . .	140
Vertigo, frequent in summer . . . . .	241
—————, whom it mostly affects . . . . .	242
—————, cure of, as stated by Dr. Fothergill . . .	243
Vesicular Fever . . . . .	181, 295
St. Vitus's Dance . . . . .	245-6
Vomiting of Bile . . . . .	223-4

## W.

Water-blebs . . . . .	181
Water-brash, (note) . . . . .	133
Weather, warm and moist, favours the diffusion of contagious complaints . . . . .	139, 235
—————, what state of it most favourable in London . . . . .	211
White lead, its effects on manufacturers, paint- ers, plumbers, &c. . . . .	273
Wind, mostly blows from the E. and N. E. till Midsummer . . . . .	152
Winter, what diseases prevalent in, 59, 65-6, 72, 76-7, 131, 145-8, 172-9, 178, 238-9, 253, 300	

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